

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections.
Be sure to get them both.

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WEST VIRGINIA NON-UNION MINERS TALK STRIKE

U. S. and Britain
Split Over ChinaReport Coolidge Orders Admirals Not to Follow
England Into War—NOW—to Save India

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Great Britain's efforts to drag the United States into a war to protect British investments in China appear at present to be doomed to failure.

President Coolidge, it was learned today, has instructed American officials in China that "it is as much their duty to resist involving the United States in a war with the Chinese people as it is to safeguard the lives and the property of American citizens."

Tricked By British.

Hoping to find in a united China a lucrative field for investment, finance capitalists have no intention of pulling British chestnuts out of the fire. They have been bringing pressure to bear upon the administration to take an independent attitude toward China.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT Jr., the three-million-dollar failure who started at the top in the newspaper business and soon found himself at the bottom, is on Hearst's payroll in the capacity of editorial writer for the piffle-magazine tabloid at a juicy salary. In the Daily Mirror of March 29, Vanderbilt got excited over the "yellow peril," yellow Hearst's favorite theme. The ex-millionaire pictures "hordes" of "cruel Orientals" sweeping down on the rest of the world and transforming peaceful valleys into lakes of gore.

THERE is no originality in Vanderbilt's dream. The Kaiser claimed to be one of its patentees. Teddy Roosevelt often ground his teeth with satisfaction over the carcass. Vanderbilt was a bit of a liberal while running his own tabloids. But you don't have to scratch a liberal very deeply until you find a reactionary. What is worrying the imperialists and their literary hirelings today is not a yellow peril but a red peril.

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Realizing that American officials and newspaper correspondents have been tricked by the British foreign office into yelping for a war to protect Hongkong and India, the administration has ordered its Chinese officials to stop the propaganda which has been flooding the Nationalist press.

Moore Bounced?

Those in close touch with the situation regard as significant the absence of any dispatch from Frederick Moore in this morning's New York Times. Moore, who is rabidly anti-Chinese, has been sending wild propaganda to the Times and the absence of his atrocity story coming on the Coolidge's action is regarded as a significant sign.

England Moves Toward War.

LONDON, April 1.—Great Britain is rapidly moving towards open war on the Chinese Nationalist government. Whether she will succeed in dragging the United States and Japan into an openly hostile attitude looks doubtful.

The government's draft note to China, which was approved by the cabinet this afternoon, is understood to contain demands for "the punishment of those responsible for the Nanking outrages," "indemnity for the victims" and apologies to the "government whose consulates were looted and attacked."

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CELEBRATE FREIHEIT'S 5TH YEAR AT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TONIGHT

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.

THIS evening the workers of New York and vicinity gather to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, the first copy of which appeared on April 2, 1922. The very fact that a labor newspaper is marking its birthday by a meeting in the greatest hall in New York City speaks of the mass character and influence of the paper.

During those five years the Freiheit has become one of the most influential labor papers in this country.

GREW OUT OF WORKERS' NEEDS.

The Freiheit grew out of the economic needs of the great masses of the Jewish workers, mainly concentrated in the needle trades. The Jewish workers, trained both in the places of their birth and in this country in the spirit of socialism gradually came to the realization that they were saddled by a union bureaucracy no better than the bureaucracy of other unions. The professing adherence to the socialist party, the chiefs of the "Jewish" needle unions gradually abandoned their contact with the masses, adopted the class collaboration psychology, used their offices to perpetuate their own domination, and stifled every attempt at protest on the part of the rank and file workers. From leaders they became traitors of the working masses. This betrayal was fostered, defended and led by the "socialist" Jewish Daily Forward, which became the ideological and organizational center of all that is rotten, bourgeois and anti-proletarian in the labor movement. The rift between the prosperous, well-fed, well-clothed and secure "aristocracy" of the Jewish workers on the one hand and the mass of the exploited, underpaid and hounded rank and filers on the other hand, became wider and wider.

The Jewish workers, alert, sensitive, educated to the understanding of their class interests, began to chafe under the weight of self-satisfied leeches. Conditions where the union officials were placing all their hopes in arbitration machinery headed by representatives of the bourgeoisie, where the workers were shown one kind of a union agreement, whereas, secretly, the employers were granted much more freedom to exploit them (so-called supplementary agreements), where fights of the masses against the employers were

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The Daily Worker Greets The
Freiheit on Its 5th Birthday

HAIL TO THE FREIHEIT! The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, greets its brother organ in the Jewish language on its Fifth Birthday. The Freiheit has become a powerful weapon in the class struggle of the worker. It is an able and strong foe of the bureaucratic traitors in the Needle Trades Unions. Its anniversary celebration tonight at Madison Square Garden is a great event in the history of the labor press. Long live The Freiheit. Hail the victory of the workers! Hail Communism!

American Delegate To
Geneva Quarrels With
France Over Aviation

GENEVA, April 1.—The League of Nations preparatory disarmament conference today turned its attention to aviation, having adopted the first reading of a formula for a convention on land disarmament.

Hugh Gibson, American delegate, announced that the United States would oppose any attempt to link civil and military aviation in a disarmament scheme. He said the United States favored only the limitation of military air supplies, aviators and reserves.

"Military and civil aviation are closely connected," said M. Boncour, the French delegate. "The situation of the country having no civil aviation must be taken into consideration."

Right Wing Fur
Officials In
With BossesBosses Can't Make Workers
Register, Say Progressives

All previous attempts to smash the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union having met with defeat, the Special Reorganization Committee of the American Federation of Labor which was appointed to take full charge of driving the progressives from the union, has openly joined hands with the employers in a revealed yesterday in a letter sent out by the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc.

The president of this association, Samuel N. Samuels, advised his members that the board of directors had decided to ignore the leaders of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and recognize only the International Fur Workers' Union in matters that concern the union.

Natural Partners.

This announcement of a collaboration policy between the reactionary right wing forces and the bosses did not come as a surprise to members of the Joint Board. They knew the manufacturers association was carrying on negotiations with the rights, and they have prepared for some such development as this made public by Mr. Samuels.

S. Liebowitz, assistant manager of the Joint Board points out however that this decision was made not by the members of the manufacturers association but by the board of directors which acted without consulting its constituents.

Didn't Ask Members.

Liebowitz also recalls the fact that it was just a year ago this month, during the fur strike, that the manufacturers' association held secret negotiations with these same officials of the International Fur Workers' Union.

Russian Workers Give
\$50,000 To Sufferers
Of Nanking Shelling

MOSCOW, April 1.—The Red Trade Unions have sent \$50,000 to China for the relief of those who suffered in the bombardment of Nanking by British and American warships.

Sigman Refuted
By Liberal
CommitteeHis Charges "Groundless"
Says Secretary

In announcing yesterday the formation of the "Committee of One Hundred for the Defense of the Imprisoned Needle Trades Workers", which has opened headquarters at 22 East 17th street, New York, the secretary of the committee, Ann Washington Craton, characterized as "groundless" the charges made on Thursday by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when he accused members of the executive committee of the American Civil Liberties Union of joining a plot to raise funds for Communist propaganda purposes by associating themselves with this Defense Committee.

In two long letters addressed to the American Civil Liberties Union, and made public by him on Thursday, Sigman violently attacked the members of the Civil Liberties Union joining with other liberals in an effort to raise funds for the relief and release of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Committee Hadn't Even Met. At the time of Sigman's attack, the committee had as yet made no public announcement of its formation; or of its purposes. Sigman did not know its personnel, nor even its official name.

First Meeting Monday. In her announcement yesterday, Miss Craton states that the committee has not yet met and has taken no official action of any kind. It will hold its first meeting next Monday, when Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for the defense of the imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers, and Joseph R. Brodsky, counsel for the furriers will speak.

Workers Must Be Freed. "It is the committee's belief," says Miss Craton, on behalf of the Committee of One Hundred, "that the heavy sentences of these men must not be allowed to stand. Every effort must be made to free these men from prison cells, and to relieve their families. Defense and relief must also be provided for other active union workers, whose strike activities have placed them with the shadow of prison bars."

Liberal Committee. The committee of One Hundred includes leading writers, artists, playwrights, attorneys, editors, ministers and men and women prominent in humanitarian movements. Among them are Forrest Bailey, Em Jo Bashe, Susan Brandeis, Bishop William M. Browne, Howard Brubaker, Arthur Calhoun, Dr. Allen Carpenter, Harry W. L. Dana, Anna N. Davis, Floyd Dell, John Dos Passos, W. E. B. Du Bois, Francis E. Faragoh, Sara Bard Field, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur Garfield Hays, John Haynes Holmes, Paxton Hibben, Henry T. Hunt, James Weldon Johnson, Freda Kirchwey, John Howard Lawson, Upton Sinclair, Harry Ward, Rev. Charles C. Webber, Dr. Robert Whitaker, Rev. Eliot White, Justine Wise, C. E. S. Wood, Charles W. Wood, and W. E. Woodward.

Sigman's Defense. The following extracts from Sigman's letters to the American Civil Liberties Union show to what lengths he will go in his efforts to prevent the relief of those workers who are in jail for their strike activities. "We beg of you to appreciate the

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Frame-up Against The
DAILY WORKER Editors
Put Off to Thursday

The case against the editors and business manager of The Daily Worker, who were summoned to appear in the Third District City Magistrate's Court, Second Ave. and Second St., yesterday morning to answer to a charge of violating section 1141 of the penal code against the publication of "lewd, lecherous, lascivious, and disgusting matter," has been postponed until next Thursday.

A poem entitled "America" by David Gordon, which appeared in the magazine section of The Daily Worker of March 12, is responsible for the charge. Two members of the Bomb Squad who served the summons declared that the action was inspired by complaints coming from "a well-known patriotic society."

Aid For Passaic
Jobless Asked
By UnionsEmployment Relief Urged At
Joint Conference

PASSAIC, April 1.—Steps to relieve the grave situation caused by the continued unemployment of thousands of textile workers in this city and vicinity were urged at the conference held tonight at the textile union headquarters under the direction of a joint committee of the Trades and Labor Council of Passaic and the District Council of the Textile Workers.

Due to directly to the present slump in the woolen industry, most of the time during the day and the night shifts have been abolished altogether, according to Gustave Deak, president of the district council. He reported that last week the Botany Worsted mills, one of the largest plants in the city, laid off 400 workers, and it is now likely that they may even shut down altogether.

Urges Action. Declaring that "the gravity of the situation calls for immediate action," the conference called for immediate assistance. It recommended that the city start construction and repair work at once.

At the conclusion of the meeting, after it was decided to call a larger conference for some night next week, with representatives of all organizations interested in this problem, Deak, on behalf of the District Council, issued the following statement:

Start Real Relief. "Last night's meeting was the first step in the movement initiated by the Passaic Central Labor Union and the United Textile Workers of America to start real relief for the thousands of unemployed workers in this city. The meeting was called in a hurry. In addition it was found necessary to change the place of meeting at the last minute. However, the interest shown by those present emphasized the importance of the problem. Our organization is, of course, the most concerned."

While the unemployment situation here affects many other workers, it is the textile workers who are suffering most because of the present slump in industry. Thousands of textile workers are unemployed, although their strike was settled several

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Mellon Leads Drive
To Cut Miners' PayKansas Contract Not Signed; Ohio Operators
Ask Conference; First Frame-up Occurs

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—Outstanding developments on the first day of the lockout of the miners of the central competitive coal field were: The reported decision of large numbers of the West Virginia miners to quit work, and try once more for a chance to organize themselves; the anti-union drive at Pittsburgh, in which the already non-union Pittsburgh Coal Co., largely owned by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, takes the lead, with the formerly union Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., of which Horace F. Baker is president, swinging in behind it, and locking out its union miners; the decision of Lee Hall, president of District No. 6, Ohio, to meet with the Ohio Operators' Association for a conference in Columbus, April 7, and the failure to put thru the temporary agreement between the union and the southwestern operators.

West Virginia Will Strike.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 1.—Suspension of work in the northern West Virginia coal fields, by supposedly non-union miners marked an important development in the walkout of union bituminous mine workers of the nation today.

The international representative of the United Mine Workers for the northern West Virginia field, issued a statement shortly before noon, in which he declared that 50 meetings were being held throughout District 31, in which 100,000 persons, miners and their families, were enthusiastically pledging their support to the stand of the United Mine Workers.

The West Virginia district was once strongly unionized, and the miners there are thoroughly sick of non-union low wages, and bad conditions, especially of the cheating done by company weighmen, not controlled by any union check-weighmen.

Progressives Fought For Union. While little attempt has been made to unionize this important territory by the regular organizers of the United Mine Workers, the progressive and militant elements in the miners' union have repeatedly called attention to it as the key position, and have never ceased to carry on such activity there as they could.

Much of the publicity of the Save The Union bloc in the last miners' international election was directed towards the organizing of the non-union fields, and West Virginia most of all.

Baker Attacks.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The first shot in the campaign to destroy the miners' union in the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania was fired today by Horace F. Baker, president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, largest union operator in

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CUBANS PROTEST
AS MACHADO GETS
GRIP ON HIS JOB

HAYANA, April 1.—Widespread opposition has arisen throughout Cuba as the result of a report that a government commission has decided to report against constitutional reforms and pursue a law tending to continue the present administration in power without elections. Students holding a protest meeting were attacked by the police, who charged they were disorderly. The students made a protest to President Machado against the police attack, but the president informed them he would not "tolerate any violence against any law of the nation."

Washington Expected It. WASHINGTON, April 1. (FP).—State department officials showed neither surprise nor curiosity when they learned that President Machado of Cuba, whose supporters have killed or abducted hundreds of trade union officials in the past year, has caused his congress to postpone for four years the presidential election due in 1928. They professed to have no reports from Ambassador Crowder as to the reason for this violation of the constitution.

SLIGHT INCREASE
IN TEACHERS PAY
BY O. K'd BILLGovernor to Sign Dick-
Rice Bill Today

Gov. Smith is today expected to sign the Dick-Rice bill which appropriates \$16,500,000 for the public schools of the state. As originally drafted, the bill called for \$18,000,000, but \$2,000,000 of that sum was dropped off in order to avoid the necessity of ordering a tax on gasoline, serious opposition to which came from auto owners throughout the state.

\$10,000,000 of the appropriation will be devoted to school buildings and the salary increases of teachers in this city. Despite the fact that it will be of comparatively slight aid to the thousands of New York teachers, it will nevertheless be welcomed as a "concession" on the part of state politicians in the legislature.

3,600 PLUMBERS
AND HELPERS ARE
STRIKING HERE

Exceeding all expectations 3,600 plumbers and plumbers helpers, members of Plumbers' Union Local 1 and the American Association of Plumbers and Helpers respectively, came out on strike yesterday morning completely tying up that part of the building trades in the borough of Brooklyn.

Enthusiastic strike meeting were held yesterday. At a crowded meeting of the plumbers held yesterday afternoon at Lenruth Hall 157 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, the assembled workers listened to speeches by the officials of the union. Last night the plumbers helpers held a jammed meeting at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., where they were addressed by C. E. Miller, president and James F. Walsh, organizer.

The demands of the plumbers are: \$14 a day and a forty hour week while the helpers are fighting for \$9 a day, forty hour week and recognition of their union.

Bosses Help Each Other. One thousand plumbers in Queens, members of Local 418, journeymen Plumbers and Fitters' Union, will be

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Tonight!

THE FIFTH FREIHEIT JUBILEE AT THE NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Freiheit Gesangs Verein together with the New York Symphony Orchestra, In the Poem of the Russian Revolution "TWELVE," By Alexander Block. Music By Jacob Schafer — Rosa Raisa, and other leading artists will appear

ZOLTAN SZANTO TO BE TRIED IN SPECIAL COURT

Fifty-two Workers Face Frame-up in Hungary

BUDAPEST, April 1.—In consequence of the decision of the Public Prosecutor, Zoltan Szanto and his 52 comrades will be placed before an extraordinary court.

The decision of the Public Prosecutor in Budapest to place the arrested men before an extraordinary court was made at the request of the infamous Judge Moskolczy. Moskolczy was recently made Senate President of the Hungarian Royal Court of Appeal, nevertheless, the preparation of this process has been left in his reliable hands.

Today's March celebration of the Budapest workers before the monument of the great Hungarian poet of freedom, Petöfi, turned into a great mass demonstration. The masses shouted "Long live the Republic!" "Long live the Emigrants!" etc. Mounted police attacked the demonstration in the most brutal manner and scattered the workers.

German Workers Protest
BERLIN, April 1.—The resolution of protest adopted on the 14th of March by the general membership meeting of the Berlin District of the Metal Workers Union against the persecution of workers in Hungary, reads as follows:

"The metal workers of Berlin organized in the Metal Workers Union represented by their general membership meeting, express their deepest sympathy with the Hungarian working class persecuted by the bloody Horthy government.

"Filled with the greatest disgust at the almost unbelievable hypocrisy of the Bethlen clique the Berlin metal workers express their whole-hearted support of the Hungarian working class. Despite the temporary powerlessness of the Hungarian working class, the Berlin metal workers are convinced that in the near future the Hungarian workers will win their political, organizational and personal freedom.

"The Berlin metal workers expect the fullest support of the Amsterdam Trade Union International and hope that the workers of all countries affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions will create the necessary instruments for the successful struggle of the I. P. T. U. to free the international proletariat by building up and strengthening their own organizations."

The workers' council of the Berlin Elevated and Underground railways has sent the following telegram to the Hungarian Prime Minister Bethlen:

"We protest in the name of the 6,000 workers on the Berlin Elevated and Underground Railways against the persecution of the Hungarian working class. We demand that this persecution cease and also the brutal maltreatment of the prisoners. We protest against the expressed intention to declare martial law and we demand the release of all working class political prisoners."

Tramwaymen Resolution
A full membership meeting of the tramwaymen of Berlin, which took place on the 16th March sent the following telegram of protest to the Hungarian government:

"We protest against the suppression of the socialist working class movement and demand freedom for all working class organizations and the release of all imprisoned socialists and communists."

A mass meeting of the workers of the Siemens Schuckert works (Werner Werke) took place in Siemens town yesterday evening. The meeting expressed its solidarity with the Chinese revolution and decided to send a telegram of protest to the Hungarian government against the brutal maltreatment of arrested workers in Hungary and against their trial before an extraordinary court. The telegram further demands the release of all the arrested workers. The meeting also decided to appeal to the workers of the Siemens-Schuckert works in Budapest to take action in the same spirit to obtain the release of the arrested socialists and communists.

New York Workers Protest.
Unions and other organizations of workers in New York are protesting and sending money to assist the defense in Hungary of the fifty-two workers ready for trial there.

Local 2090 of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is a New York local with 2,000 members, has sent Count Bethlen a strong telegram, denouncing the frame-up.

District Council No. 2, which has jurisdiction over 15,000 members, of the Shoe Workers Protective Union sends a similar protest.

The League Against Horthism, sends today from its New York headquarters \$500 to Henri Barbusse at Paris, for use in the defense in Hungary.

The Auto workers local in Detroit, and United Mine Workers' locals in Orient and Zeigler, Ill., have sent protests, and are calling on other locals of their unions to do the same.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Wood's Supreme Court Confiscates Filipinos' Big State Enterprises

MANILA, April 1.—Banks, railroads and industrial corporations, formerly controlled by the government, will hereafter be controlled by Governor-General Wood, according to a decision to be promulgated by the American-controlled Supreme Court tomorrow.

The Supreme Court, which is dominated by Governor-General Wood, has upheld his notorious order, taking control of the government-owned enterprises, valued at over one hundred million dollars, out of the hands of the Filipinos.

Governor-General Wood has long coveted rich Filipino resources for American business men, whose interests he represents.

CURRENT EVENTS

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make another attempt to gain world domination. They were responsible for the late world war, she said. Another interesting proof of Hebrew duplicity pointed out by Frau Ludendorf is the changing of the name of Vaterland to Leviathan by the Jews, because Leviathan "is the fish with which Jehovah will play after Jewish world domination has been established." Ludendorf applauded his wife. Is it any wonder he lost the war?

THERE is a young man in the west, in Denver to be exact, who expects a foreign invasion. His name is Hanson and he is a captain in the Quartermaster Corps. Captain Hanson allowed himself to get excited over the Colorado Labor Advocate, the Labor College and a church where the pastor permits the airing of progressive views. The captain addressed a letter to the pastor of this church, a letter marked more by evidence of illiteracy than even by patriotism, but courage oozed thru its ungrammatical pores and the erring divine was warned that unless he stayed on the sawdust track the grocery store warriors would face his embattled church as fearlessly as they would go over the top of a Shanghai barricade.

We suggest that the parson arm himself with a few over-ripe tomatoes and meet the Quartermaster hero with his own weapons.

A RIOT between Hindoos and Moslems is reported by the Associated Press, from Karachi, British India. The cause of the alleged riot is alleged to be a woman and three children, the story giving the impression that the row occurred over possession of the four humans. That good relations between the Moslems and Hindoos in India are sometimes strained because of religious differences is beyond doubt. But Great Britain is the chief instigator of these differences. Her stooge-pigeons incite the two races against one another and while they quarrel the British imperialists rob and exploit both.

ANOTHER version of the Kellogg forgery tale is that the forger has now confessed. Curiously enough, there are no names given, neither does it appear that there is any intention of attempting to punish what is obviously a criminal act. According to the most recent act in the Kellogg comedy the alleged forger worked the Mexican situation three days and got three kinds of money for his pains. He is reported to have confessed to having sold forged documents to the oil interests, the Catholic church and to the Calles government. Like St. Thomas who would not believe the story of the resurrection until he stuck his fingers into the five wounds of the resurrected, we are somewhat skeptical and would like to see this forger in the flesh or have the fact of his existence confirmed by some person more reliable than either Kellogg or any Washington correspondent of a capitalist paper whose political fiction we are accustomed to reading.

THREE wives claim him! says one headline, and another, "Fine ex-pastor for delinquency of girl, a minor." The first preacher will be confronted in a Florida court with three wives, one of whom he has no serious objection to, but it appears that she does not feel the same way about it. The Rev. Tuck, besides being a baptist preacher is a jockey, barber and press agent. He was so busy in the Lord's service that he sometimes did not know what he was about. It was during those absent minded periods that women possessed of the evil spirit worked their arts on the Rev. Tuck.

THE other divine did not have as good an excuse for the judge as the Rev. Tuck had, but he had more supporters. A South Bend, Indiana, jury found him guilty after sixteen hours deliberation and fined him \$125. Had a person caught with a copy of the "Age of Reason" been found guilty of such a crime this same jury would have given him life. The bible is certainly protective reading in Indiana.

Building Trans-Atlantic Airship.
BERLIN, April 1.—The first trans-Atlantic passenger airship is being built by the Zeppelin Company at Friedrichshafen. It will ply between Spain and South America.

APPRECIATE THE DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER,
33 First Street,
New York City.

Dear Sirs: As constant readers of your paper, we learn that your news and comments upon the present situation in China are always reliable and frank. We realize that most of the other publications in this country are as a whole imperialistic. Their news and comments upon the Chinese revolution are not only unreliable but also very antagonistic and as such as for the last week or so, to stimulate the American public to a state of war upon China.

Due to the fact that we often missed one or two issues of your paper by getting it from the newsstand because it was sold out, we decided to get it directly from you. Therefore enclosing herewith please find a check of six dollars for a year of subscription of THE DAILY WORKER.

We thank you, in closing, for your stand and sympathy on our struggle for freedom.

Very truly yours,
The Chinese Nationalists,
310 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHIANG KAI SHEK BLAMES RIOTS ON FOREIGN MILITARY PREPARATIONS

SHANGHAI, April 1.—The presence of foreign troops, foreign battleships and defense preparations in China are primarily responsible for the anti-foreign riots, according to Chiang Kai Shek, Nationalist general.

"It is an indisputable fact," he said, "that owing to the circumstances of court martial and the numerous defense measures of the foreigners, feeling between the Chinese populace and the Nationalist forces on the one hand and the foreign community on the other is growing more tense every day. Such a situation cannot long continue. I wish to call attention of the foreign settlement authorities to this serious state of affairs and I hope that measures may be taken to lessen the tension.

Scoring the imperialist powers for the bombardment of Nanking and assuring the powers that rioters would be punished, Chiang said, "No notice was given to our authorities before the bombardment. No time was allowed to take the necessary measures for the protection of foreign lives and property. No time was given to allow peaceable citizens to leave the city."

Indignity to China.

Reverting to the "defense measures in the foreign settlement, the Nationalist commander said, "The preparation measures of the settlement would be fitting to adopt toward savages and semi-civilized peoples in colonies. As a leader of the Nationalist forces, I regret this state of affairs, and feel that it is an indignity to the Nationalist movement. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have continually advised the Chinese people against mob violence and any damage to foreign lives and property.

Mellor-Leads Drive to Cut Miners' Pay

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the district, who announced the mines would be operated with non-union labor.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company posted the scale it was willing to pay, which is about \$1 lower than terms of the Jacksonville wage scale.

While the Pittsburgh Coal Co., which stands with the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal as an enemy of unionism, boasted thru its executive vice-president, C. E. Lesher, that most of its men were at work, union officials insist that many of them have quit, and most of them will come out later.

Sheriffs Come Out.

With a small army of deputy sheriffs on duty members of the United Mine Workers of America gathered here today for mass meetings as 49,000 unionists suspended work.

The meetings held to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the eight-hour day fell coincidentally with the first day of the nationwide suspension, and sheriff Robert H. Braun, taking a provocative attitude directed his men to "disperse any assemblage that threatened to become riotous."

Because today is a holiday in the union mines and tomorrow is a "short" day, the effect of the suspension call in this district will not be apparent until early next week, it was believed.

Vice President Phil Murray, placed by the Lewis administration of the United Mine Workers of America in direct charge of the situation, hurried from one group meeting to another. He scored the Pittsburgh Coal Company, chief stumbling block of the mine workers in their efforts to unionize this district, charging the company was importing large numbers of guns into the non-union mining camps while the miners have not even thought of resorting to violence.

The first frame-up case against a union miner has already taken place, with the arrest of Joseph Ferguson, 50, of Yokon, Pennsylvania. Ferguson is an active unionist, and will be held in jail because an explosion of dynamite took place in the open country at Wyano. The blast did no damage, and there is no evidence that Ferguson had anything to do with it.

Operators Ask Parley.

COLUMBUS, O., April 1.—Negotiations for a settlement between Ohio bituminous miners and coal operators of the state of the wage controversy, which would permit resumption of work in the Ohio coal fields, marked the first day of the general suspension.

As miners throughout the various Ohio soft coal fields carried their tools from the mines, and prepared for a long cessation, Lee Hall, president of the District No. 6, United Mine Workers, announced from Cambridge, O., that he would accept an invitation sent by telegram from the association of the Ohio coal operators' association at Toledo, calling for a joint conference in Columbus April 7.

Stoppage General.

The suspension of work in the Ohio mines was general, reports here today indicated, only about 15 small auxiliary mines, supplying pottery plants or other industrial establishments in their immediate vicinity, continuing operation.

Anticipation of a long, bitter struggle in the mine districts was reflected in the reports of traveling salesmen, who declared merchants were buying on a "hand-to-mouth" basis, with

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 31, 1927.

CELEBRATE FREIHEIT'S 5TH YEAR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TONIGHT

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The Freiheit is a Communist paper. That means to say that in all its activities it is guided by a general idea, by the broadest and most comprehensive conception of the social forces that make history. At the same time, however, the Freiheit is penetrating every nook and corner of the life of the Jewish workers, noting every event, however small on the surface, shedding light on every movement, explaining to the workers every detail of their interests, arousing them to action. In this constructive sense of the word, the Freiheit is probably the most popular of the Communist papers in this country.

The Freiheit is a Jewish paper. It speaks to one section of the working class, yet its interest embraces the labor movement as a whole in all its ramifications both in this country and abroad. Thus the Freiheit does not keep the workers confined to the limits of their organizations but it broadens their outlook and widens their horizon.

It Is A Fighting Paper.

The Freiheit is a fighting paper. It is not a paper of comment. It is not confined to opinions. It uses comment to arouse the workers. It spreads opinions among the masses in order to stimulate them to activities. It is, to use Lenin's words, a mass propagandist. It is, to use Lenin's words again, a mass organizer.

The splendid fight of the Joint Action Committee in 1925, the historic struggle of the Fur Workers' Union in 1926, the struggle of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union against the bureaucracy of the Sigmund clique, the struggle against bourgeois domination in the Workers' Circle, and a dozen other struggles would have been impossible without the Freiheit.

The Freiheit was placed by the course of events in a highly responsible, strategic position. It was against the left wing in the Needle Trades that the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., hand in hand with the courts, the police, and the capitalist class as a whole, directed its fiercest attack. It was here in this sector of the left wing labor movement that they hoped to crush the spirit of revolt and to smother the movement of the workers for organization and class struggle.

If this barrage of the traitors has proven a failure, if the left wing has not only stood its ground but is making headway all along the line, the Freiheit has had no mean share in these successes.

Struggle For The Labor Party.

The Freiheit is a political paper. It strives to draw the necessary political implications from the struggle of the workers. It interprets the life of the workers in the class struggle aspect, which is the political aspect. The Freiheit has participated in all the political movements of the left wing, including the struggle for a Labor Party and campaign activities.

The Freiheit is a Communist Party paper. It is not only permeating the movement of the masses with Marxian ideology, but it is helping the Party to organize the vanguard of the working class into a well-disciplined mass party intertwined with the working class and leading its struggles in the direction of overthrowing capitalism and establishing the Soviet system.

The Freiheit is a Jewish paper, which means that its activities are conducted in a specific national environment, where nationalist bourgeois ideology is strong. The Freiheit was the first of the Jewish labor papers in this country to draw the class line also in national and cultural Jewish problems. Contrary to the old, now traitorous Forward which recognized only the "general culture of humanity" or "general Jewish culture," the Freiheit is spreading the consciousness that the nationalist idea is a bourgeois idea, that national culture is bourgeois culture, and that the working class must beware the dangers hidden in the subtle poison of national ideology. The Freiheit is determined and drastically fighting for a class ideology also in the field of culture.

The Freiheit has become not only a center of economic and political life, but also a very influential cultural center. It has attracted a great number of radical writers, poets, dramatists who, not entirely identifying themselves with the working class, are willing to work in cooperation with the labor movement. Culturally isolated at the beginning, looked upon with mistrust and disdain, abused by the so-called cultural elements, the Freiheit gradually became, even in the eyes of outsiders, the most cultured and most vital paper. The Freiheit is not only a paper. It is a mass of workers hungry for education, clamoring for culture, grasping at the better things of the mind. It was this mass avidity for things cultural that has broken the isolation of the Freiheit and made it a gathering point for every live cultural force.

Forward Formidable Opponent.
The success and the growth of the Freiheit is the more gratifying the greater the enemy it had to combat. The Jewish Daily Forward was the most formidable opponent. Rich, powerful, unscrupulous, reigning supreme both in the labor movement

and among the petty bourgeoisie, the Forward at the beginning thought it would be sufficient to stamp its foot to exterminate the Freiheit. The fight against the Forward looked an uneven fight. For years the situation of the Freiheit was precarious. There were months when its very existence hung on a thread. Today the Forward is defeated. It has lost all its influence over the working masses. It is not able to fill a hall with rank and file workers, even when it uses all its machinery of advertising. It is utterly discredited, not only among the workers but among the thinking elements. It stands there, a picture of hatred, debasement, degradation. It witnesses how the Freiheit, a militant young Communist paper, dares celebrate its anniversary in a hall that seats 20,000.

Must Have English Language Press.

The Freiheit points the way for the workers of this country. The Freiheit is active only in one corner of the working class. The American working class, the English speaking working class, will have to follow suit. We must have English papers like the Freiheit, mass papers leading the struggle of the workers for a better future.

Long live the Freiheit!
Long live a powerful press of the working class in the English language!
Long live the class struggle of the workers!
Long live Communism!

A New Pamphlet

THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Conspiracy Against
the Trade Unions



By
WM. F. DUNNE
15 cents

LECTURES and FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union (8 St. & Astor Pl.)
at 8 o'clock Admission Free

Sunday, April 2.—Prof. Wm. F. Montague: "Materialism as a Philosophy."

Tuesday, April 4.—Dr. Melville J. Hershkovitz: "The New Negro."

Friday April 7.—Everett Dean Martin: "What Is the Matter With Modern Ideas?"—The Idea of the Emancipation of the Masses."

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL
Lex. Av. & 22d St., at 8 o'clock.
Single Admission, 25 cents.
Reduction for Course Tickets.

Monday, April 4.—Houston Peterson: "Flaubert and the World of Illusion."—The Sentimental Education."

Wed., April 6.—Dr. Irvin Edman: "Three Metaphysical Poets.—William Wordsworth: The Mind of a Poetic Symbolist."

Thurs., April 7.—E. G. Spaulding: "Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer.—Is Conduct Different From Behavior?"

Sat., April 8.—Mortimer J. Adler: "Psychological Relativity: The Four Geometries of the Soul.—The Life and Loves of Homunculus."

LABOR TEMPLE
14th Street and Second Avenue
THIS SUNDAY

5 P. M.—The Pioneers of the Race
DR. G. F. BECK

The Light of the East—Buddha
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—
JOSEPH I. LAUFFER

"Crime, Its Cause and Cure"
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—
Dexter Negro Male Quartet

ADMISSION FREE

TOMORROW NIGHT, 8 P. M.

Richard B. Moore

will speak on
"THE WORLD STRUGGLE
AGAINST IMPERIALISM"

A delegate, just returned from the Brussels World Conference Against Imperialism, describes the work of the conference.

The Workers School Forum
108 East 14th Street.

NEXT SUNDAY

EUGENE LYONS will speak on
"Gathering the World News."

ADMISSION 25c.

INGERSOLL FORUM

anti-religious center of N. Y.

CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,
CARNegie HALL

SUNDAY evening, APRIL 3rd
8 o'clock

H. M. WICKS

will speak on
"A COMMUNIST LOOKS AT
RELIGION"

Questions and Speeches from floor.
Admission free. All welcome.

Freethinkers' Society of N. Y.

125 West 54th Street
SUNDAY, APRIL 2d, at 3 P. M.

LINN A. E. GALE

"THE BLUE LAW CRAZE"

Admission Free. Questions.

THE EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

of the Church of All Nations
9 Second Avenue, near Houston

SUNDAY, APRIL 2d, at 3:30 P. M.

Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy will speak on
Race, Religion and Fraternity.

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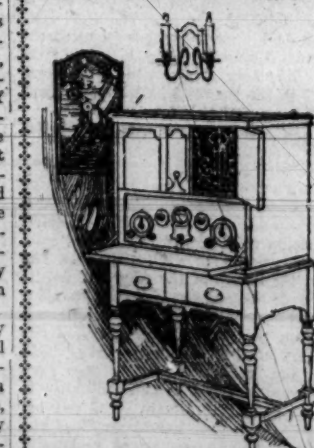
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GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
799 Broadway New York City
Room 325

I. L. D. to Defend Strike Victim This Morning In Coney Island Court

Rose Bromick will be arraigned this morning in the West 8th St. court, Coney Island, on a charge of disorderly conduct resulting from picketing the stores against which 600 Brooklyn clerks are now on strike.

She will be defended by a lawyer assigned by the International Labor Defense.

The strikers, who have been out nearly a month, are fighting for recognition of their union and for a 57-hour week. Heretofore, they have been working from 80 to 100 hours a week, with no Sundays or holidays off.

Many of the wives and sisters of the strikers are joining in the picketing, with the co-operation of the United Council of Working-class Housewives.

Right Wing Furriers Conspire With Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

Union and the American Federation of Labor and drew up the famous "eight-point agreement" which they planned to sign without consulting the members of the union or their representatives.

Will Not Make Coats.

"They were forced to give up that agreement when the members heard about it," said Liebowitz, "and they will be forced to abandon this new one. It looked as though the association's leaders had learned a lesson; but evidently they did not. As Gold said last year, the A. F. of L. officials cannot make fur coats and that is what the manufacturers are interested in. The same thing is true now."

Regular Conspiracy.

Mr. Samuels of the manufacturers' association assures his members that the A. F. of L. Special Committee will observe the terms of the existing agreement and there will be no trouble in the industry.

He indicates that this matter has been a subject of conference between the board of directors of the association and the right wing union-dissolvers ever since, on March 7th and 8th, the International Fur Workers' Union wrote advising the association of the "dissolution" of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and the "suspension" of the four constituent locals, 1, 5, 10 and 15.

Police Failed.

Members of the Associated Fur Manufacturers Inc. are asked to employ only workers carrying cards issued by the right wing international officials. This is of course intended as a means of forcing registration since the efforts of the Industrial Squad, the police gangsters have been so unsuccessful in this direction. In many quarters it is anticipated

U. S. and Britain Split Over China

(Continued from Page One)

Cost Interference.

"After the British cabinet meeting ended today, it was indicated by members that the talk had been on the practical aspects of large scale war on the Chinese Nationalists."

The cost of such operations was the chief thing deterring them from issuing an immediate ultimatum, without waiting for promises of support from other countries.

Secretary Bridgeman, for the admiralty, pointed out to the cabinet that a blockade of the Yangtze and the chief Chinese ports would be most expensive.

Would Send Planes.

Sir Hugh Trenchard, of the air force, suggested short and swift action with an airplane bombardment of all the Cantonese military headquarters. This suggestion was also discarded.

Beyond approving tentative plans for the sending of additional forces to China, the cabinet adjourned without reaching any decision. Coolidge's note is said to have had a decidedly sobering effect.

Flushed with their recent successes, the Cantonese are pressing northward to Hankow to give battle to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, according to news received here from British consuls.

The fate of Peking and all northern China will depend upon the outcome of this new offensive, experts assert.

That the next step in the fight will be an injunction taken out by the manufacturers against the Joint Board.

Bosses Not Eager.

Many manufacturers yesterday were at a loss to understand just what was expected of them by the board of directors of the association, and there was a general tendency to let matters slide for a while and not to force the issue of registration. Liebowitz stated that the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union had already made plans for just such a situation as has now developed and a meeting of the Joint Board this afternoon will authorize its officers to take action in the matter.

Workers For Joint Board. "This latest move will not help the A. F. of L. Committee any more than all its other tactics," said Liebowitz. "The fur workers are with the Joint Board. Even the Reorganization Committee knows that and that is why they are so desperate."

Does Not Want "Peaches."

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Mayor Schwab directed Chief of Police Higgins this afternoon to close any theatre in the city at which "Peaches" Browning, deposed bride of Edward W. Browning, should attempt to appear. The mayor's action followed a report that "Peaches" was booked for a theatrical engagement here.

OPEN RECRUITING FOR RUTHENBERG MEMBERS IN N. Y.

Instructions to all nucleus on the carrying out of the Ruthenberg Membership Drive has been issued by the Organization Department of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The outline that follows gives a definite outline on the methods to be followed by all units to help double the party membership as a tribute to Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, founder of the American Communist movement, who recently died.

At the present time when America is using its battleships and marines to suppress the nationalist revolutions in China and Nicaragua, and is plotting for a war with Mexico, new members are needed to help proceed with the important work before us.

The instructions issued by the organization department follow:

Mobilize Your Nucleus for the Ruthenberg Drive.

a. Hold a special meeting at which you will discuss the complete plan sent by the District Committee.

b. At that meeting make arrangements to get enough application cards so that every member is given a number of cards that he must have with him at all times.

c. Collect from every member 50 cents for which you will get from the District Office 20 pamphlets by Comrade Ruthenberg, "THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY WHAT IT STANDS FOR AND WHY WORKERS SHOULD JOIN."

d. Discuss how to carry on the work in the shops, the unions, etc. Let every member give his experiences and opinions for the benefit of all the other comrades.

e. Tell every member to make a list of those workers in his shop, union, fraternal organization, etc., that he knows and that is sympathetic enough that he may be approached to join the party.

f. Five of the best of these sympathizers should be concentrated on to bring into the party, the others should be given literature regularly. In this manner every member will not merely work for the drive in the abstract but will concentrate on individuals.

g. Make a list of those comrades that have not attended the meetings for some time and divide them among the comrades that attend regularly and see that they are visited and brot back to the party.

h. See that every member is a reader of THE DAILY WORKER.

Sustain The Daily.

i. Urge every comrade to pledge himself to sustain THE DAILY WORKER by becoming a member of the sustaining fund. Let every member develop the habit of being responsible for the maintenance and building up of THE DAILY WORKER, no matter how little he can.

j. See that the nucleus hold its educational meetings regularly and that sympathetic workers are brot to these meetings.

k. Get the habit of regular distribution of THE DAILY WORKER and leaflets, literature, etc. Assign comrades definite territory to distribute so that we may know what party is being covered and be in a position to judge the results of our agitation.

Union Activity.

l. Check up on the membership and activity in the unions of every member. Also in the other mass organizations.

m. See that every official of the nucleus attends to his work.

n. SEE THAT EVERY COMRADE IN THE NUCLEUS IS GIVEN A DEFINITE TASK TO PERFORM

Call Ford Spies To Help Hunt 'Assailants'

Sapiro Admits Claimed to be Unselfish, But Got the Cash

DETROIT, April 1.—Albino Henry Ford has had himself moved from the hospital to his own home and is reported "resting easy," the farical "search" for his reputed assailants continues, and the physicians' bulletins have just that touch of uncertainty and gravity which will probably enable Ford to avoid appearing on the witness stand in the million dollar suit against him by Aaron Sapiro.

Prosecutor Robert Toms announced today that the police could not find anything about the mysterious "assailants," and that he has asked the Ford secret service to aid him. The Ford spies are perfectly familiar with all the arts of frame-up and provocation.

Sapiro's Sordid Rise.

The meteoric career of Aaron Sapiro as leader of the American cooperative movement was given a sordid touch today during the cross-examination of the so-called wheat king by Senator James A. Reed, chief of Henry Ford's counsel. Before an interested jury in federal court Reed drew from Sapiro admissions that all his work in helping American farmers to organize cooperatives was well paid for and always by agreements entered before the wheat king began his activities.

Reed spent an hour delving into Sapiro's connection with the cooperative movement in Texas. For this work, Sapiro said he received \$37,300 in the years 1922 to 1926. The fees were paid for speeches, organization work and legal activities for the Texas farm bureau federation.

Reed read Sapiro's ostensible purpose in Texas into the record but in sneering tones.

Sapiro had made this statement a feature of all his speeches to Texas farmers. It was: "I am not interested in money; I'm interested in raising the standard of living among farmers, in taking children out of the fields and putting them in schools; in taking women out of the fields and putting them in homes."

\$19,000 For Little Work.

"You always got paid for it, didn't you," was Reed's scornful comment. Then the Missouriian brought out the fact that Sapiro drew \$37,000 from the Texas farmers in five years. Sapiro testified he was paid approximately \$19,500 for a "few days effort" in arranging government loans from the war finance corporation for ten of the cooperatives under his wing. This was brought out by Senator James A. Reed, chief of Henry Ford's counsel.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS AND GET REPORTS FROM EVERY MEMBER AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH.

This may be arranged either by setting aside a special meeting at which the comrades report what they have done during the month or by having a few comrades report at every meeting.

g. See that the newstand in the territory of your nucleus carry THE DAILY WORKER, and see that it is well displayed.

JACK STACHEL
Org. Dept. Dist. 2, Workers Party.

WOMEN MAY WORK 49½ HRS. A WEEK SAYS GOV. SMITH

ALBANY, April 1.—Gov. Smith yesterday signed the so-called "compromise" 48-hour week bill for women. Coming as the result of 14 years of strenuous activity on the part of trade unionists, it is considered a very feeble concession to women workers.

While technically forbidding women to work more than 48 hours a week, the basis for evading the law is found to be in the loophole which grants employers 78 hours during the year in which their women workers may work, thus totalling an average of 49½ hours. This is provided for "emergency" and "rush" times.

Leaders in women's trade union organizations point out that when even the American Federation of Labor is now demanding the basic 40-hour week, this law providing for a 49½-hour work week for women hasn't even the semblance of a triumph, as it is being described by professional boosters of the Tammany governor.

POWER GRAB BILL VETOED BY SMITH; GOV. FAVORS G. E.

Mellon and Young Pull Strings in Fight

ALBANY, April 1.—Governor Smith vetoed the Republican power grab measure last night.

The Republican bill which provided for a commission of five "to investigate" the water power situation and to report in 1928, was intended to delay action on water power until a governor more favorable to the Mellon interests sits in the governor's chair, Governor Smith favors the General Electric interests.

Smith Favors G. E.

With the Republican measure vetoed, the Miller Power Act, which contemplates private development of state power remains in force. The State Water Commission, which is controlled by Governor Smith can be depended upon to ignore the Miller Act.

Governor Smith favors "state development of water power." He would have the state develop New York's rich water power resources and would hand out fat contracts to the General Electric Company for the distribution of the power to the public. Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company has been a prominent contributor to the Smith campaign fund and has been one of the most relentless boosters of the Smith-for-President campaign.

Lockout of Plumbers Of Other Boros Today

(Continued from Page One)
laid off at noon today, according to an announcement made yesterday by Jacob Stockinger, Jr., president of the Master Plumbers' Association of Queens, at headquarters here. It is expected that there may be a lock out throughout Greater New York.

Wicks At Open Forum.

H. M. Wicks, labor journalist, will talk on "A Communist Looks at Religion," at the Ingersoll forum meeting in the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Ave., Sunday night at 8.

Kill Deputy Sheriffs.

BORGER, Texas, April 1.—Luc Kenyon and A. Terry, deputy sheriffs, were killed near here today. Their bodies were found near their automobile. Both were shot through the head.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

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Surgeon Dentist
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803 Phone Stuyv. 10119

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Dairy Restaurant

and Vegetarian
75 SECOND AVE. NEW YORK
Opposite Public Theatre

Anti-Fascist Meeting Tomorrow Afternoon Church Of All Nations

Tomorrow afternoon at three p. m. an anti-fascist mass meeting will be held at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave. under the auspices of The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

Ben Gitlow, Arturo Giovannitti and Dr. C. Fama will speak in English; Ben Gold and M. J. Olgin in Jewish, and Carlo Tresca, Enea Sorrenti and Pietro Allegra in Italian. Rebecca Grecht will preside.

Committee of Hundred Says Sigman Falsifies

(Continued from Page One)

dangerous ground your organization is now treading. We shall be forced, naturally, to protect ourselves in every legitimate way against any move, no matter how well intended, which has for its end, either immediate or ultimate, a cynical perversion of true liberalism and the good and welfare of an organization like ours which, over sixteen years, has laboriously built up one of the most enlightened and most progressive institutions in the world of labor, only to have it nearly wrecked by a band of irresponsible."

In his answering letter Mr. Bailey stated that the American Civil Liberties Union "cannot undertake to hold itself responsible for any action on the part of its members when they act as individuals," and that those who have joined the committee "feel confident that due precautions will be taken to safeguard expenditures of funds collected" so that they shall not be "diverted to uses not comprehended in the original purpose of the committee."

To which Mr. Sigman replied, "We have your astounding letter of March 28th." * * * "Your assurance that none of them Civil Liberties members is officially concerned with any other issues than just those involved in defense and relief of prisoners * * * is not convincing, when the actions of your high officials must be inexorably bound up with the gangsterism, fraud and corruption employed by these former leaders, who themselves conspired to imprison certain cloakmakers and then invoked the 'humanitarianism' of your members ostensibly to get them out of jail."

"We must advise the individual Civil Liberties members participating in this so-called 'defense committee' to keep their hands off all cases of convicted cloak and dressmakers * * * who have appealed to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for legal aid. The International can take care of its own, and regards it as a sheer impertinence for anyone not responsibly connected with this organization to set up defense committees and defense funds for these International members. * * * If the gentlemen associated with your organization care to take up with such blackguards, character assassins, underworld characters and corruptions, in the name of humanity, they are welcome to do so."—Yours very truly, M. Sigman, president.

Secret Police Also.

With the famous Rumanian "siguranta," or secret state police working in closest cooperation with the military, the belief prevails in Bucharest political circles that unpopular as is the triumvirate regency council, no serious disorders will take place following the king's death.

The suspense and excitement at Bucharest is spreading to other Balkan capitals because of the uncertainty of developments which might easily affect the political conditions throughout the Balkans.

Miller Lectures Tomorrow.

Clarence Miller, youth organizer and participant in the recent Passaic strike, will lecture on "Youth and Child Labor" this Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at the Downtown Street Nucleus open forum, 35 East Second St.

NEWSBOYS WANTED

TO SELL THE DAILY WORKER AT UNION MEETINGS. REPORT AT THE LOCAL OFFICE, 168 East 14th Street. Commission paid on all sales.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

SPRING DANCE

Celebration of the 4th Anniversary of

"The Young Worker"

Saturday, April 9, 1927

Harlem Casino, 116 St. & Lenox Ave.

LOTS OF FUN DANCING SINGING

ADMISSION 50 cents in advance, 75 cents at the door.

Auspices—YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE, DIST. No. 2.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION DENOUNCES AIR CENSORSHIP

M. L. Ernst Returns From Hearing

Morris L. Earnest, of the Civil Liberties Union, returned last night from Washington where he appeared before the Federal Radio Commission. Warning that regulations must be adopted to guard against "a dangerous and insidious censorship of the air," Ernst sought a ruling which would give equal opportunity of speech to candidates representing minority political parties.

In citing a long list of censorship by New York broadcasters, the spokesman of the Civil Liberties Union declared that there is one station at which no protestant can talk on religion. "Others bar Catholics," Ernst stated, while "certain political views may not be disseminated at some of the stations."

POLICE SWARM IN BUCHAREST WHILE KING NEARS END

Regents Tremble; Spies Harass Workers

BERLIN, April 1.—All Rumania is in a state of excitement and suspense over the report of the approaching death of King Ferdinand. The king's days are numbered and according to the meagre news that could tonight get through the rigid censorship at Bucharest, the king has already lost consciousness. His death, it is said may come at any hour.

Police Are Thick.

Extraordinary precautions are reported to have been taken by the police and military to suppress ruthlessly any manifestations hostile to the unpopular regency council consisting of a judge of the high court, the metropolitan of the orthodox church, and Prince Nicholas who are to rule for the five year old Crown Prince Michael, son of Prince Carol.

Parts of the Rumanian army have been mobilized and are kept concentrated at the barracks in Bucharest.

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BROOKLYN
Daily Worker Concert and Spring Ball
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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th
at the
Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave.
PROGRAM:
1) Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
2) Max Margolis, violinist, with a musical quartet.
3) Yetta Stein, piano recital.
A DOUBLE BAND FOR DANCING.
Auspices—Section 6, Workers Communist Party.

WORKERS OF NEW YORK, COME AND BE THE JURY
A WORKERS' TRIAL
on the treacherous action committed by the officialdom of the International Furriers' Union and the A. F. of L. against the New York Joint Board Furriers' Union with its Twelve Thousand Members.
Lawyer Max Levine will be the Chairman of the Trial.
Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will serve as prosecutors.
The tribunal opens at 1:30 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 9th, at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue.
Letters were sent out to the officialdom of the International Furriers' Union and A. F. of L. and were asked to appear before the trial of send their representatives.
WITNESSES ON BOTH SIDES WILL APPEAR.
THE ASSEMBLED WORKERS WILL SERVE AS THE JURY.
All proceeds go for the defense and relief of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Prisoners.
ADMISSION 50c.
Arranged under the auspices of the Furriers' Shop Chairmen's Council.

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American and British Imperialist Rivalry Comes to the Fore in China

Imperialist rivalry between Great Britain and America is still a decisive factor in shaping official policy in China. This is the first conclusion to be drawn from the most definite statement ever made on foreign affairs by Coolidge.

The second conclusion is that the dominant finance capitalists of America have spoken and that Great Britain has failed in her efforts to secure joint action against China from her chief imperialist enemy. Wall Street has decided that it has more to lose than to gain by joining now with the other powers against the Chinese nation.

There will be columns of praise for Coolidge but it was not Coolidge who framed the policy. The great banks with their billions of liquid capital crying for investment were the interests which feared that an aggressive policy in China would result in a door being closed forever to American investments.

The British empire is fighting for its life. It is impossible to overestimate the damage suffered by British imperialism by its defeat in China and the effect of this upon the 330,000,000 inhabitants of China. In this desperate situation the British foreign office was undoubtedly willing to make almost any concession to secure American support. Failure to secure agreement in these circumstances means a sharpening of the struggle between Britain and America to the point where it is impossible for them to combine against the Chinese liberation movement. Similarly it means that the British-built ring around the Soviet Union does not include the United States as yet.

The Coolidge statement, however, is dangerous in that it may create the impression that nothing needs to be done in America in behalf of the Chinese liberation movement and that the danger of war on China has passed. Nothing could be further from the truth and not only is there a threat to China on the part of American imperialism but the evidence of the tenseness in the relations of America and Britain makes the menace of war between these two nations a practical issue for the American workingclass.

In the struggle for the preservation of their influence and investments in China there are all the ingredients for conflict on a world scale. As we have stated before in these columns, American battleships are in Chinese waters to impress Great Britain as well as to intimidate the Chinese masses.

The demands for the withdrawal of all armed forces from China and recognition of the People's Government must be given greater force since as long as they remain, there is the double threat of aggression against the Chinese national liberation movement and war between imperialist rivals which would drown millions of workers in their own blood.

The Right Wing Sinks Deeper in the Mire of Reaction

No day passes without additional evidence of the utter reaction of the right wing leaders in the needle trades coming to hand. Two recent developments show the Green-Wall-Sigman clique nestling snugly in the arms of the bosses and the agents of Tammany Hall government.

First comes the agreement with the fur bosses made by the American Federation of Labor against the left wing—an agreement whose basis is cooperation of right wing, industrial squad and gangsters to smash the New York Joint Board.

Second is the recent correspondence between Sigman and the Civil Liberties Union in which Sigman appears in the role of assistant prosecutor of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers who have been indicted for picketing and other "crimes" in connection with the strike of the cloakmakers.

Sigman protests against certain members of the Civil Liberties Union, acting as individuals, who aided in the organization of the Committee of One Hundred for defense of these workers. Sigman calls workers who are trying to raise defense funds for the indicted unionists "blackguards, character assassins, underworld characters and corruptionists." He threatens the Civil Liberties Union with dire penalties if they do not take action against the men and women who have assisted in the defense work.

Nothing remains for the right wing leaders to round out their policy now except to move their headquarters into the Civic Federation offices (where Vice President Matthew Woll is already ensconced) put the industrial squad on the payroll as organizers for the "union" and devote all their time to jailing Communist and left wing workers.

The right wing has Tammanized the section of the union it controls. Not only has it surrendered to the bosses but it has enlisted in the army of the bosses and is destroying the union in the needle trades.

The Miners' Fight is the Fight of Every American Worker

The Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Pittsburgh Terminal Company have put their mines on a non-union basis, mobilized their private armies of thugs and have declared their intention of fighting the United Mine Workers of America to a finish.

These two companies typify the true attitude of the coal barons toward the miners. Local conditions at present prevent the adoption of a similar policy in other coal fields but unless there is speedy and energetic organization work in the non-union fields operators in the central competitive field will soon be following the example of the two companies mentioned.

It is evident that just as in 1922 struggle in the Pittsburgh district will be fierce. This is a stronghold of the steel trust and the miners' union is a thorn in its side. It will try by every means to destroy all organization among the miners so that this territory may be completely under its control with no unions of any kind to dispute its domination.

In other districts—Ohio, Illinois and Indiana—the mines have been closed and as yet there has been no open attempt to duplicate

The Freiheit Has Proved Value of Press to Labor in Its Struggle for Power

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

TODAY, the Freiheit (Freedom), our Jewish Communist daily, celebrates its Fifth Anniversary. It is a time of congratulation for the thinking workers, speaking all languages, in the whole American labor movement,—that such a staunch fighter of the working class has come triumphantly thru five years of ceaseless battle in the cause of toil. The future looks bright, with new successes awaiting The Freiheit in its efforts to win greater masses of workers for their own class fight leading the way to labor's complete emancipation.

Recent events have shown that The Freiheit is not only the standard bearer of the militant workers who speak and read the Jewish language. It fights, and fights brilliantly on one sector of the American working class front against capitalism, an important and necessary sector that has helped strengthen the spirit and morale of labor's entire army.

As the mouthpiece of the Jewish workers who constitute a large and able part of the left wing in the needle trades unions, The Freiheit incurs all the enmity of Abraham Cahan, of The Forward, the yellow Socialist organ; of Morris Sigman, head of the reaction in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with other betrayers of the Jewish workers, as well as William Green, president, Matthew Woll, vice president, and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, whose prime task is to keep the workers loyal to capitalist interests, seeking to turn their faces against their own struggle.

The Freiheit came into existence shortly after the organization of the Workers (Communist) Party. It was established by the joint forces of the Jewish Federation that had withdrawn from the Socialist Party the previous summer, in 1921, and the Jewish Section of the Communist Party, that had been forced into an illegal existence by governmental persecution. They combined all the best elements among the revolutionary Jewish workers in this country.

This became very evident, and soon, with the barrage laid down against the left wing in the Jewish section of the American trade union movement by the Socialist "Daily Forward."

At first The Forward attacked the left wing and The Freiheit almost exclusively on the issue of the Soviet Union.

When the Freiheit and the left wing were urging every possible support of the Friends of Soviet Russia, that was raising relief funds in this country in aid of the famine stricken in the First Workers' Republic, the socialist "Forward" was doing everything possible in an effort to hamstring this effort, even to joining with the capitalist prosecutors in demanding an examination of the funds collected.

At that time the yellow leaders, still in control of the needle trades unions, saw the necessity of maintaining an English-language organ and threw great sums of money into the ever-empty treasury of The New York Call, the socialist daily, operated under the thumb of Abe Cahan.

Two big significant facts in this period were: (1) The drift of Jewish workers from The Forward to The Freiheit, and; (2) The failure of The Call to hold any support among English-language reading workers resulting in its suspension. These two facts were indications pointing to the growth of the left wing.

The left wing did grow in New York, against every obstacle that was raised against it, especially the gangster methods employed to intimidate the rank and file.

This growth, rapid as it was, could not have been achieved without The Freiheit. It was The Freiheit that kept great masses of workers informed daily as to every phase of the struggle. In those locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Furriers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the capmakers and other needle trades unions, not reached by the Freiheit and other left wing publications, the reaction was sure to maintain a foothold. The lack of information on the part of the workers as to the militant viewpoint in the left wing struggle gave strength to Cahan and Hillquit, Schlesinger and Sigman, Kaufman and Schachtman. The loss of our Italian daily was especially felt, and very severely.

The Freiheit was a great power in achieving the triumph of the Joint Action Committee of the I. L. G.

the union-smashing tactics of the Pittsburgh companies. But as the strike continues there will be a series of such systematic attempts and it will be a great mistake if the miners are led to believe that shutdowns and starvation are the only weapons the operators will employ in what is primarily a nationwide effort to destroy the United Mine Workers of America as an effective instrument of the coal diggers. Even during the life of the Jacksonville agreement its provisions were openly violated by the operators.

They flaunted their contempt for the stipulated working conditions in the faces of the miners, they repudiated the whole agreement and went back to the non-union system as in West Virginia, they closed their mines in union territory as in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and opened up mines in non-union sections. The operators made war on the union from the day the Jacksonville contract was signed. For three years they have been getting ready for the present drive on unionism.

There is one way for the union to meet and beat this offensive. It is to throw its full strength into an organization campaign in the decisive non-union sections. Many of these miners are former union men who were starved out of the central competitive field and will respond to appeal of the union. The miners who have never belonged to the union understand that once the union is smashed their wages and working conditions will suffer. The job can be done.

The government has stated that it will not interfere in coal dispute but this means nothing except that it believes that the union will be beaten. As the militancy of the miners increases and if substantial gains are made in the non-union fields, the government will side openly with the coal barons as it did in previous strikes. For this reason it is necessary that the labor movement as a whole be prepared to put the maximum pressure on state and national governments to prevent the use of the governmental machinery against the miners.

The fate of American labor is bound up with that of the United Mine Workers. If it is defeated there will be no hesitation on the part of the capitalists in attacking the unions all along the line.

The fight of the miners is the fight of every worker in the United States.



Uncle Sam 'Protecting' Nicaragua

W. U., in 1925, and in the following year it was a tower of strength in the strike of the Furriers' Union.

In the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the needle trades reactionaries had gone over completely, first to the Gompers' machine, and later to the Green regime, that continued to respond to the policies of the arrogant American imperialism.

It was in this period that The Freiheit, that suffered repeatedly thru various financial crises, nevertheless, won an ever-increasing support from the workers, shown by the gradual and rapid increase in the number of its readers. It truly developed into a mass organ of the Jewish speaking workers.

The time quickly arrived, however, that showed the struggle of the Jewish needle workers could not be isolated from the bigger stream including all American organized labor. Militancy in the needle trades became the concern of the whole A. F. of L. reaction.

At the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L., last October, after Henry Ford had announced the inauguration of his so-called five-day week, the labor officialdom cited the victory of the New York furriers to show a bona fide five-day week had been won by workers thru the exercise of their own economic power. But at the same time the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union became the object of a vicious attack by the labor reaction. That attack continues.

Armed with the Freiheit, however, the workers are doubly armed in their struggle. In a multitude of centers, in all sections of the nation, the spark of class effort kept glowing by revolutionary Jewish speaking workers, communicates its inspiration to English speaking toilers.

Thus on its fifth anniversary it is possible to hail The Freiheit, not only as a weapon of the Jewish workers, but as an instrument of all American labor, striving in common with all other foreign and English-language left wing and Communist publications to win the workers for militant trade unionism, for independent political action in the field of the class struggle.

The Freiheit is, therefore, truly an organ of Communism. Hail The Freiheit as it faces its sixth year promising greater struggles, greater victories. Hail Communism.

UNCLE SAM IN CHINA



Textile Barons Scowl When Churches Appeal To Their Conscience

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (FP).—Southern textile barons, speaking through David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin and director of their campaign to defeat the child labor amendment, have promptly shown their resentment at the moral plea addressed to them by Protestant clergy that they abolish their mill villages and establish just and humane industrial relations with their workers.

This plea was delivered by Bishop Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was signed by Protestant Episcopal and Baptist bishops and ministers in all the southern states. While no minister in any textile town signed the document, it was known that ministers in these towns were privately urging that the appeal to the consciences of southern employers be attempted.

Clark's answer to the clergymen's indictment of industrial autocracy is that it is really philanthropy!

New England textile mills are losing ground, while northern capital is being invested in southern textile development, due to the absence of labor laws and the supply of illiterate cheap labor from the southern mountain sections. Union organizers have made little progress.

Save Two People In Newark
NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—A man and a young woman, trapped on the fourth floor of a building here by ammonia fumes from a refrigerating plant, were rescued today by firemen wearing gas masks.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

China.—For generations missionaries have been propagandizing in China for Christian obscurantism. Under the protection of imperialist guns they entrenched themselves to preach western capitalist "morals" and "justice." They went forth in every direction as advance agents for British, American, German and French investors. But the respectable citizens in this and other lands saw nothing wrong in such foreign intrusions, such outside propaganda. The "liberal" papers did not editorialize piously about "outside interference." On the contrary, the missionaries were held up as types of spiritual pioneers, Christian heroes, what not. Even the machinations of the diplomatic corps in Peking, and the officially deputized commercial drummers in Shanghai and Canton and Nanking and a hundred other Chinese cities, failed to elicit a protest. But suddenly a horrified shout has gone up in the best circles against "propaganda" and "foreign interference" in China. It is the "Soviet" and "Bolshevik" brand, of course, that has aroused the righteous indignation. Ministers and newspaper editors—curiously forgetful of their own propagandizing missionaries—now "deplore Communist influence" in China. Boiled down to essentials, their central objection seems to be that Communist leaflets have accomplished more in several years than missionary tracts did in several generations.

Politics in a Passaic.—A note on the niceties of politics in the town known for its textile strike is contributed by Irving Freeman of Passaic. He writes: "Commissioner Prekel, popularly known as Commissioner Pretzel, is out for re-election on his record of hysterical behavior in the early days of the Passaic strike. At a meeting of his henchmen recently he announced that John Kelly would be his campaign manager, and that between his own Jewish name and Kelly's Irish label, he had the Hebrew and Irish votes in his vest pocket. But insurrection has broken out in the afore-said vest pocket. The local unit of the Clan Na-Gael, resolved in protest against this Jewish trick of appointing an Irish campaign manager." Given such excellent ingredients—Jew, Irishman, and Commissioner Pretzel—any of our readers can easily construct his own joke, though we can't think of one at the moment.

THE MAGIC "SKIN."

(Inspired by murderous doings of the imperialists in China.)

The hide of a Yank is precious
It's worth ten thousand others
In this respect the Yankees
And the British are blood brothers.

The hide of a Yank is precious
But not in the land of his birth
It has a "Wall Street" value
In distant parts of the earth.

The hide of a Yank in danger
Is the much desired excuse
That "Wall Street's" flunkies grasp at
The devil-dogs to use.

The hide of a white marauder,
Or a Jesus peddling sap
Is stretched by bandit nations
To spread out on the map.

—ADOLF WOLFF.

EXCERPTS FROM OUR OWN PEPPY DIARY.

March 25.—All day at our scribbling but at eventide (heigh-ho!) to hear J. Brophy and P. Haggood at the Cafe Boulevard, whereat a Committee for Democracy in Industry acted as host. Brophy held forth so quietly and courteously (even of his foes) that it did strain the imagination to picture him as a labor agitator. The socialists, albeit a few months ago they supported Brophy, were conspicuously absent, fearing mayhap to rouse the displeasure of His Highness J. Lewis and lesser lights among the latest allies of the New Leader. P. Haggood won the hearts of all the ladies at one fell swoop, and did tell of a beating received at the miners' convention in so joyous and sprightly a fashion that none doubted he enjoys such physical exercise. Whenafter the majority of the diners did repair (mostly uninvited) to the abode of a Russian where we settled near Swiss cheese and caviar sandwiches, washed down alas! by coffee only.

March 26.—Did foregather with a group of scriveners, artists and miscellaneous persons at the abode of E. Royce to consider ways and means of building THE DAILY WORKER. Too many of those invited did inconsiderately accept the invitation, thereby making the gathering unwieldy. Yet we did listen to speeches and join in public-spirited resolutions. If but half of those who promised should inconsiderately come through, 'twill take all the time of J. L. Engdahl, W. F. Dunne, S. Garlin, etc. to stem the flood of contributions.

On the very eve of the mine strike, two coal mine disasters have taken their toll of workers' lives. In Illinois eight miners were burned to death. In Pennsylvania four more were killed in an explosion, and several hundred others escaped death by the narrowest margin. These tragedies go far to explain the fighting spirit of the coal miners. Where mortal danger is their daily share, a West Virginia mine war or the prospect of starvation in a bitter strike does not frighten them. Despite the deliberate efforts of the Lewis gang to botch the strike, the rank and file may be expected to show their old mettle.

A cartoon in the Chinese press is headed "Object Lessons in Geography in Shanghai." It shows a father and his young son on the seashore, pointing to the waters swarming with foreign warships. "Look, my son," he says, "this is the Pacific ocean."

The occasion for the Nanking bombardment, it would seem from the cabled dispatches, was "the wholesale massacre of one American."

Such exaggeration reminds us of the literal cop who ordered a solitary strike picket to "disperse."

It now appears that Henry Ford did not write—or even read—the articles under his signature. Soon the reading public may lose faith in everything but the memoirs of Valentino's ghost.

Not even a snowfall in the last week of March, we discovered, can cure spring fever.

The fifteen hundred marines make enough noise in departing for China to give the impression of a huge expeditionary force. The ballyhoo is not accidental. It serves to create a war psychology which will make the news from China more palatable to the American masses.

Study Refugee Problem
SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 1.—John Barton Payne, accompanied by his wife and red cross officials, arrived here today to make a study of the refugee problem. The matter is demanding immediate attention as there are some 20,000 refugee families here, who ever since driven from Greece, have suffered privations and are now in dire need. King Boris received Payne and his party in audience.

Arrest George R. Dale.
MUNCIE, Ind., April 1.—George R. Dale, editor of the weekly Post-Democrat, was arrested here today on a grand jury indictment charging him with criminally libelling Circuit Judge Clarence W. Deardorf who is the central figure in the impeachment trial before the Indiana senate in Indianapolis. Dale's bond was fixed at \$3,000 at noon today he had not yet made it and faced the prospect of going to jail.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1927.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

AS AN ARTIST SEES THE SPRING



By Hay Bales

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

THE rapid industrialization of the south is undoubtedly one of the major developments in post-war American capitalism. This development is having far-reaching effects not only upon the south but upon the country as a whole. And yet the American labor movement has hardly begun to realize the meaning and significance of these developments for the working class of the United States.

Not so with the American capitalists. They are fully awake to the possibilities of the situation from the point of view of strengthening capitalism and weakening the labor movement. And they are making ample use of these possibilities as is seen in the coal strike situation and in many more factors of importance.

Discussing the present coal mining situation the capitalist press is deriving a good deal of comfort from the fact that the unionized coal area has steadily contracted while the non-union area has expanded. The opening up of coal mines in the south and the intensive development of the industry there was bound to affect very seriously the condition of the mine workers' union. But it is primarily the failure of the Lewis administration to concentrate on organizing these new fields that is responsible for the fact that the shifting of coal mining to the south has worked altogether to the interests of the capitalists and against the workers. Because it does not at all follow that coal mining in the south must remain a non-union industry. That the coal barons are banking upon these new fields remaining non-union and are doing all in their power to resist unionization, is quite natural. But it is altogether

unnatural, in fact, criminal when union leaders pursue the same line. And this is exactly what Lewis and his henchmen have been doing.

Despite, however, the criminal negligence of the Lewis machine to organize the unorganized miners, sentiment for organization among the southern miners is very strong. So much so that the first earnest effort to organize them will inevitably produce splendid results. And this is the time when such action is most urgently needed. All efforts of the union must be devoted towards that end. It is only by striking the southern coal mines along with the others that a national bituminous coal strike will become a reality. And it is only through a national bituminous strike that the miners will win.

THAT conditions in the south are over-ripe for successful union organization can be seen also from the attitude of the southern church. When prominent dignitaries of the Episcopal and Methodist churches of the south feel compelled to appeal to the capitalists for "better" relations with labor and for industrial peace in order to "avoid the waste and bitterness of industrial conflict," this is a sure sign of restlessness among the workers and of their becoming ready to assert themselves against the capitalists in an effective way. For it isn't the misery of the workers that is worrying the church dignitaries but the approach of struggle against this misery by the working masses themselves.

SUCH an appeal to the "industrial leaders of the south" was signed by about forty bishops and

ministers representing every section of the south. The appeal calls for "friendly" cooperation of employers, employees, churches, educators and state officials "to improve social and economic conditions of southern industry." The things to be improved, according to the appeal, are: the isolation of population in the mill village; the long working week, extending in many industries even to fifty-five and sixty hours; a certain amount of the seven-day week, which still exists in some industries; the employment of women, and children between 14 and 16 at over-long periods of labor; low wage standards in some industries with consequent depressed standards of living and the general absence of labor representation in the factories.

THESE are the damnable conditions in the south which even the church is forced to recognize and speak about because of the approaching "danger" of industrial conflict. But this means nothing to Lewis of the miners' union, MacMahon of the textile workers and similar types in reactionary gangdom. To them these conditions are inventions of the Communists and progressive trade unionists which must be exterminated for the greater glory of the capitalists and their flunkies in the labor movement. But how about the facts? How about these mill villages in the south?

THE churchmen are not very explicit in their appeal. But even they are forced to admit that "life in a mill village under company control is not

(Continued on Page Five)

The Common Enemy

FROM COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

The following article is taken from The Communist International of February 28. The Communist International is the official organ of the Executive Committee of the C. I. The Chinese situation is the most important question facing the working class of the world today and every worker should be informed of its import. This article gives the viewpoint of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the Chinese struggle and should be carefully studied by everybody who wants to be in a position to explain to his fellow workers what is taking place in China.—Ed.

THE Chinese revolution is occupying the centre of the historical stage at the present time, and around it forces are gathering for a mighty conflict between the international imperialist bourgeoisie and the international proletariat. The world bourgeoisie has mobilized all the social forces possible against the development of the revolution in China. The proletariat has only just managed to outline the fundamental path along which its activities should develop in support of the Chinese revolution, and in its defense against the military forces of imperialism from without, and against the compromising and wavering elements within. Only the most progressive section of the proletariat, represented by the Communist Party, has yet come forward as the organized force which clearly understands all the difficulties and dangers confronting the Chinese revolution. It is prepared, in spite of all obstacles, to lead the Chinese revolution as part of the world revolution, to final victory.

The complex and extremely important task of rallying the masses of the working class and of the oppressed nations for the struggle has still to be accomplished. This task should occupy the centre of attention of all the Sections of the Comintern, the Profintern, and all the trade unions. In order to mobilize all the reserves of the international revolutionary movement it is necessary to carry out, with the speed commensurate with the exceptional importance of the matter, the united front under the slogan of "Hands off China," while at the same time the Communist Parties must act independently and employ all forms of mass revolutionary struggle.

The mobilization of the reactionary forces against the Chinese people was carried out under the slogan of combatting the "mob," "Moscow influence," etc., i.e., against the leading role played by the working class in the national revolutionary struggle. In so far as this aim of causing a split in the national revolutionary front, and of reducing the Right bourgeois wing to compromise with imperialism, is the common aim of all bourgeois governments and their compromising lackeys, we may say that the world bourgeoisie has established a united front in its attack upon revolutionary China. This front extends from the Pope of Rome, Pius XI., to the pope of reformism, Ramsay MacDonald. It is equipped not only with battleships, cruisers and aeroplane carriers, but with all other kinds of weapons from diplomatic cunning and falsehood to Liberal hypocrisy and Social Democratic treachery.

Needless to say, the internal conflict of appetites, conflicts of interest, rivalry and competition, roused first of all by the insatiable greed of the bourgeoisie of each country, continues incessantly within the imperialist camp. To these antagonisms must be added the differences as to the methods of struggle which each predatory imperialist considers most convenient to employ in the given circumstances and time, from the point of view of the geographical situation and its strategical and economic positions both in China and out of it. It would be a fatal mistake if the Chinese revolutionaries failed at each stage of development of the revolution to watch closely the growing acuteness of these antagonisms, the play of conflicting imperialist passions, and to strive in their manoeuvring to utilize these differences in the enemy camp in its own interests. A breach in the imperialist front in China, where the interests of the imperialists are closely interwoven into a tight knot, has become possible because these interests conflict; but this knot, because it is tied so tightly, can only be cut by the sword of the revolution. At all stages of the struggle the Chinese revolution must proceed along the following lines: (1) utilize the antagonisms among the predatory imperialists; (2) utilize the hypocritical declarations of the compromising leaders, who, owing to the pressure of the masses, are compelled to make promises to the national revolutionary movement.

At the same time, it would be a no less fatal mistake to assume that the antagonisms among the imperialists operate automatically by a spring that is wound up once and for all, and that these antagonisms will not be temporarily put into the background at a decisive moment by the common hatred of the imperialists towards their dangerous class enemy.

There are grounds for fearing that we are approaching a decisive moment such as this in China. It is imperative that all the forces of the revolution should be speedily prepared to meet this danger.

IN all probability the British bourgeoisie will continue for some time to play the part of the pioneers in the attack against the Chinese revolution. The general collapse of British capitalism, as well



You're Next!

as the exceptional power of the blows which are being rained upon it by the victory of the revolution in Southern China, are the cause of the blind, frenzied aggression of the Baldwin government.

The powerful lever of covert intervention has already been torn out of the hands of British imperialism. Wu Pei-fu has been routed, Sun Chaun-fang is also on the eve of defeat. Not because they like it, did the British imperialists create a state of war not only in Shanghai but also in the capital of the British Empire. "Not only are the troops on the move," writes the "Daily Herald," in its issue on January 25, "but the war-drums are beating: war talk is beginning." Commenting on the newspaper report that the "scenes of Portsmouth barracks evoked memories of 1914," the "Daily Herald" exclaims "That is a true word."

What is the theatre of this forthcoming war like? "Formerly it may have been thought that the whole business will amount to defending a few streets. Now it appears that it is a matter of a front 21 miles long," writes one bourgeois newspaper, in pointing out that it will be necessary to defend Shanghai. "But what is Shanghai?" asks another newspaper and replies, "It is a head, the loss of which will be irreparable, but for all that a head without a body is dead." "1914," consequently, does not apply to Shanghai, but at least to the whole of the Eastern Section of the Yangtze. J. H. Thomas was quite right when, in his speech at Newton Abbot, he declared: "I do not hesitate to say . . . I prefer a large army to be sent rather than a handful of soldiers." The British bourgeoisie has become so frenzied already that it will not hesitate to send a large army to China, and consequently is prepared to begin a serious war unless the British working class and the Chinese people put it in a strait jacket in time.

It would be entirely wrong to believe, however, that open violence is the only method British imperialism intends to employ in China. While troops are being despatched the British government is playing a complicated provocative game, with a view to splitting off certain of the leading groups of the revolutionary movement, and is converting them into a support for their rule in China. MacDonald with his feigned indignation against military intervention as a matter of fact is aiding and abetting it, is being used as a bait by the Baldwin government in order to decoy a certain section of the Kuomintang into its trap. Moreover, it is not Ramsay MacDonald alone that has been given the honorable part of a worm on the hook of intervention.

The "Manchester Guardian" and even the "Observer," are zealously angling for the national elements of the revolution, which are not infected with Bolshevism. "The irony is," writes the "Observer," of January 23, "that British policy in its substance entirely agrees with Mr. Chen. The real difficulty is that while Mr. Chen agrees with Sir Austen Chamberlain, they are both hampered by misinformed pressure from their supporters. Mr. Chen has to save his face before the 'bag and baggage' propagandists on whose political support he is dependent. Sir Austen has to contend with die-hard ignorance whose natural bend is towards the use of force." Is it necessary to add that all these intermediaries, bourgeois and reformists, guarantee Mr. Chen the complete liberation of Sir Austen from the influence of bad counsellors immediately he, Mr. Chen, breaks his compromising connection with the "propagandists?"

This game of double dealing has gone so far that in the height of the preparations that are being

made for war, Ramsay MacDonald is trying to throw a golden bridge for the retreat of the government in the event of General Duncan having to repeat in Shanghai in 1927 the same ignominious manoeuvre that he was compelled to make in Odessa in 1919. "I observe," declares MacDonald in the "Daily Herald," on January 25, about the military preparations, "an air quite different from that of the foreign office communications, that I suspect that once again we are faced with the problem of whether, in circumstances such as those in which we now are, the military is to be the servant of the State, or the State the plaything of the military." Hence, it is quite possible that even after the sanguinary conflict has broken out MacDonald will desire to act the part of honest broker between the right wing of the national movement, if the latter proves to be sufficiently terrorized to agree to make a treacherous deal with the British government (which, of course, will have no hand in the game of the military authorities and will remain as pure white as the Alpine snows).

THE tactics of American imperialism contain the elements of the same game, but in different proportions. Powerful American capital does not stand in need of artificially created privileges in order to maintain its domination in China—on condition, of course, that bourgeois "law and order" is firmly established. This explains the "liberal" tinge of American policy in China. Washington adopted a waiting policy with regard to the successes of the revolutionary movement, in the conviction that it will develop along capitalist lines. Wise Mr. Kellogg, in his official statement, described this policy, which is directed towards subjecting an economically weak country to the powerful pressure of American capital, as the United States having "no imperialist interest in China." If that is the case, then it has to be explained why the Washington government was the first to beat the alarm concerning the colonial conference that was to be held in Brussels, and called upon the Belgian government to prohibit it.

The European press is dazzled with the brilliance of American successes, and is urging their bourgeoisie to adopt the same "liberal" policy in China. The German press particularly is broadcasting these wise counsels, and is positively gloating at the sight of its neighbor's house burning. Even the French press is sufficiently imbued with hatred towards England to give her advice in the most friendly manner as to how to rest on a dislocated foot. Sauerwein, the journalist, commenting on the speech of Comrade Tang Ping-tshan, writes in the "Matin"; "The Bolsheviks fear most of all politics of the American type, which strengthen the position of the right wing of the Kuomintang. The League of Nations must abandon excessive caution, and seek the means for avoiding a conflict which will be to the advantage only of the U. S. S. R." This wise counsellor, who recalls to mind the hero of the Russian story who danced at a funeral, fails to observe that the development of the Chinese revolution has reached a stage which is causing American imperialism to revise its "liberal" tactics and to call up infantry for a landing in Shanghai.

(Continued next week)

HELD OVER!

Owing to pressure on our space the second and last installment of proclamations issued by the Bolsheviks in the early days of the Russian revolution were unavoidably held over until next week.

"The Beast"

By ALEX JACKINSON

His face was moist with a warm perspiration which seemed to disturb him. Drops of sweat kept trickling continuously down his forehead which he wiped away with a soiled handkerchief. There was nothing unusual about his appearance, yet almost everybody who passed by eyed him curiously. He was a big fellow of reddish complexion. Thick arms, corded by prominent veins dangled from a pair of sleeves attached to a blue jacket. His head, topped by a misshapen felt hat, was pulled tightly down almost covering his bushy eyebrows.

He stood silently on a well defined corner of 5th Avenue, gazing diffidently into a restaurant window. His eyes were focused upon an exhibition of food lying behind the blue stained pane. The luscious nutriment, invitingly displayed, aroused in him a strong desire to eat, for he was hungry and with thirty cents in his pocket. Thru the window he saw many small tables covered by white tablecloths and ornamented by brightly colored plates and fantastically labeled wine bottles. Around them sat grey-faced men leisurely smoking the profits of other men's toil and stenciled eyebrowed women, all engaged in meaningless conversation. For it is in places such as these that platitudes are born and imbibed in Bacchanalian rites. Waiters, clad in white aprons, hurried down the aisles. They carried silver trays of food, transmitting a flavored aroma which the hungry one unwillingly inhaled. Each breath aroused in him fresh pangs of hunger which he vainly tried to subdue. One of those smiles that oftentimes serve as an expression of contempt flickered across his face.

Only the furtive glances of a policeman directing traffic in the gutter restrained him from crashing his heavy fist thru the window and making off with the enticingly arrayed victuals.

II.

It was dawn of a summer day when a slight wind, pregnant with a cool morning dew blowing from the North River, breezed gently into the open bedroom window of Steve McHugh's waterfront flat. The room was small and it seemed to absorb the incoming moisture as a sponge absorbs water, damping the four plastered walls from ceiling to floor.

In a nearby bed, a woman moved restlessly about under a dirty blanket. She raised her head and peered thru the window. Seeing that it was morning, she moved into a sitting position, and began waking a man sleeping beside her.

"Get up, Steve" she drawled. "It's late."

Receiving no reply, her hands fell upon the heavy form, and began shaking it violently.

"Come on! Time to get up," she repeated.

"All right, shut up! I heard ye the first time," replied a thick voice from beneath the covering. And a few seconds later, a stalwart figure, his face swathed in sleep, stood beside the iron bed. He stretched his arms in sideward motion and yawned.

McHugh donned a pair of saggy trousers, and walked in his stocking feet to the window. In the distance, he saw the still waters of the North River flowing calmly on. A flotilla of ships floated idly at anchor. Many of them, large and small crafts, all chained to each other and rotting hourly from disuse.

There was a strike of longshoremen going on in the harbor, and McHugh watched the tie-up of industry with a vague satisfaction, for he was one of the strikers. He kept peering into the calm of a busy street not yet arisen from its slumber, listening occasionally to the rumbling of a train rolling along the West Shore Railroad. His eyes were glued upon a familiar sight, Andrew B. Berry Ship- ping Co., which hung over a nearby pier.

His reverie was suddenly broken.

"I suppose you'll be wanting your breakfast served drawled his wife, entering from the kitchen. "Well, there ain't nothin' in the house to eat today." She stared idly at him as he allowed the words to sink into his head.

"I'll be gettin' my strike benefit tomorrow, so stop yer yowlin' or you'll be after wakin' the children."

"Strike benefit," she echoed. "And a lot o' good that'll do ye, with me owin' the butcher as much." Here she lifted her apron and after wiping her wet hands, burst into a complaint about inability to make ends meet to which McHugh had long since become accustomed. He understood vaguely that the complaint was justified, yet disliked to be reminded about it. His many thoughts turned to a giant puzzle which zig-zagged unevenly about. He picked up his hat laying on the table and left the house, cursing inwardly the perfidy of his Saints.

For the first time in six weeks McHugh did not go down to the docks, for picket duty. Instead, he sauntered on this summer day uneasily along streets strangely alien to him. For hours he trod the hot sidewalks, trying to rid himself of a troubled uneasiness. He stopped occasionally in his walks to gaze upon richly architected dwellings which stood like uneven fences on both sides of the street. A multitude of freshly born reflections kept shadow-boxing in his thoughts. Thus debating with himself the ironic incongruities of life, he reached that well defined corner of Fifth Avenue.

III.

Tired of the futile gazing into the unfriendly restaurant window, he slumped away walking north. To his left were a chain of stores into which he stopped to gaze. Behind the beaming displays of the Avenue shops he saw in one an assortment of oriental rugs, grotesquely designed and colored.

In a jewelry shop, lay behind a well polished panel of glass jewel studded laveliers to rest upon the breasts of modern Aphrodites. Golden bracelets carefully moulded for slender wrists. Sparkling diamond rings rounded for well manicured fingers and glass beads to be hung around powdered necks of perfumed inamoratas.

These things slowly unfolded a half forgotten message of slumbering class consciousness. He watched long lines of dazzling colored automobiles roll continuously in and out of his gaze. That, coupled with the exhibit of wealth sickened him.

"De silk crowds," as he termed the never ending procession of tailored puppets on dress parade.

"Look at em," he grumbled, "a pack of weak-kneed parasites that lives on buttermilk and me with the great strength that's in me without the price of a lousy meal." A new born ideology shook his massive frame.

Guests, carefully attired in the garb of their social rating and carefully selected from the society "blue book" gathered in the reception room of Andrew B. Berry's Fifth Avenue residence to witness the marriage of Senator Bruce Gordon being tied in holy matrimony this day to Audrey B. Berry the only daughter of the millionaire ship-owner.

Waxed figures of men, corpulent with six percent interest, and women richly gowned by the skill of other fingers stood with heads bowed, their faces beaming conspicuously in the pride of their "standing". They were listening to the Right Reverend Gustav Mason, Bishop of Arkansas, read the old Episcopal service with the word "obey" obligingly omitted.

The beautiful furnished reception room was transformed for this occasion into an indoor garden. The altar was completely covered by white lilies, intermingled with feathery ferns, and bordered by strips of velvet. The ceiling and walls were bedecked by rosy orchids. On the left, a stairway leading to the blue room was fenced with tall baskets of pink blossoms which blended harmoniously with the scarlet rug. While inside the room stood large urns holding richly blooming rambler roses, mixed with bunches of blue larkspurs.

THE GOLDEN CLOWN

There was a rich man lived in Dober Town,
And he was master of a thousand hands,
They snun his gold for him,
Their lives were sold for him,
Their loves were bound to him with bloody hands,
And those who knew him called him Mister Brown.

And he was not an ordinary man,
He had an education of a sort,
He called his mill-hands botes,
The females dirty whores,
And plumed himself on being a good sport,
And of his passions made profitable plan.

O, Brown was very rich, and very proud,
And prouder for a sorrow that he had,
A son that laughed all day,
A son whose witless way
Was death and broken wonder for the lad,
And he walked always with an unseen crowd.

The Golden Clown, the neighbors knew him all,
Knew him for golden through their own cold grime,
And more than Dober Town
Knew him for a Clown,
Born to the purple, and some there were betime
Had sung with him a madman's madrigal.

"Why is the world about me drab, and I
"Am golden and a Clown upon a hill?
"Come out from Dober Town,
"I call you, I, your Clown,
"I who have laughter for a beast to kill!"
And some there were who heard, and wondered why.

And one there was, a gardener, who came,
And found the Clown asprawl upon the lawn,
Now he had eyes for none,
Now he was quite alone,
Now without laughter, rigid in the dawn,
And none had heard him crying like a flame.

Trying to find the night less ominous
To a poor Clown whose wit had come with death.
And as for Mister Brown,
Boss of Dober Town,
He's still a sport, though getting short of breath,
And that's what happens to the run of us.

—MARTIN FEINSTEIN.

The bride was attired in a wedding gown of D'Angleterre lace, imported from England. It was worn over a pink satin slip. The long train of lace hung loosely on the ground, the folds of which were hemmed with cream velvet. Around her neck sparkled a rare necklace of beautifully matched pearls, a gift from her father. A huge bouquet of lilies of the valley fastened to her waist by silver threads completed her trousseau.

As the impressive ceremony ended, an orchestra seated on the balcony began playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The newlyweds, followed by their entourage walked arm in arm under a shower of rice and confetti. They were to leave that afternoon for a honeymoon trip to the Orient.

Outside people were gathered to pay silent homage to Mammon, the great god of money, who will soon bless the less fortunate children of commerce by a ten percent cut in wages. Long lines of curious waited anxiously for the much-heralded couple to leave.

Down the street McHugh came trodding aimlessly along. Seeing the crowd, he ventured close and addressing a spectator inquired.

"Say, what's goin' on here, Jack?"

"Oh, nothin' much. Just a guy gettin' married to Andrew Berry's daughter. Must be some big shot, I guess."

"Andrew Berry, did you say? queried McHugh. "I used to work for that louse.—Strikin' now; the fat slob tried to cut wages. So his gal's gettin' married, eh? Move over, will ye bud, I want to take a good peep at her."

Several minutes later the arched doors swung open and the bride and groom stepped slowly down the steps, followed by flower bedecked bridesmaids who fluttered behind her like so many tinted butterflies. Cries of admiration and applause broke out from the envious spectators.

As the bride approached her limousine, McHugh stepped directly in front of her, and made an awkward motion to bow. He lifted the cap from his head, allowing the corners of his mouth to screw up into a sardonic sneer.

"Hello bright eyes," he ejaculated.

The slender form of the one the remark was aimed at, stopped abruptly. Taken completely unawares she retreated and screamed frightenedly. The rugged features of her accoster startled and in turn frightened her. She had never met a type of the McHugh sort before.

"The brute—He—He frightened me," she panted, clutching her husband by the arm, who stepped forward, and raising a silver handled can held in the palm of his hand, deliberately struck McHugh a glancing blow in the face.

"Arrest that beggar, officer," he commanded to a policeman. McHugh reddened. Thick blood of a suppressed anger gushed to his face. A natural intuition automatically clenched his large fists.

"Where do you get that beggar stuff?" he retorted. "Say it again, and I'll knock your damned—"

Before he could finish his sentence, a pair of strong arms whisked him thru the crowds. He was led away by a blue coated guardian of the law. At the corner McHugh stopped.

"Come on, step along, you big bum, you're under arrest," growled the cop. McHugh cogitated awhile.

"I'm not goin' with you, officer. I haven't done nothin' and ain't goin'." He attempted to walk away, when seeing the varnished night stick raised in the air, his own arm reached out first, which sent the policeman reeling to the ground. A crowd of civilians quickly gathered to watch the odd spectacle. They looked upon the stranger in their midst with the curiosity of children gazing upon a circus attraction. Here was a real thrill for their bored senses. "A nut," someone ventured, which brought peals of stifled laughter from the audience. Imbecilic grins grimaced the tranquility of their otherwise expressionless faces.

Two other policemen, attracted by the crowd, came running over just in time to see their comrade arising from his undesired seat. The trio charged around the bewildered McHugh, whose pent up fury was fast breaking loose. Strong arms pinned his hands in a vise-like grip. He gritted his teeth, and lunging forward, freed himself from their grasp. Instantaneously his right arm began swinging wildly. It struck one of the trio a glancing blow on the jaw, which felled him. McHugh turned to meet the attack of other fists when he felt the hat on his head being displaced by the thrust of a cold stick coming from behind. A shower of blows followed in rapid succession. Something warm trickled down his cheeks. He touched it. It was blood, and oozing from an opening near his temple. He felt himself rapidly losing consciousness. His knees sagged under the weight of his heavy body. Blindly, he still fought to ward off an attack, when a policeman, twisting his foot between his legs, gave it a malicious jerk, which tripped him.

McHugh plunged headlong onto the sidewalk, his head striking the hard asphalt with a rebounding thud. He made no effort to move. He couldn't. A strong desire to sleep overcame him. He forgot about the complaint of his woman—his hunger—the mocking crowds—everything faded from his thoughts as a dream upon arising.

For a Workers' Theatre

By MOISSAYE OLGIN

"Why necessarily a workers' theatre? Why not a better theatre for all?"

The question has been raised wherever the theatre came up for discussion in so-called radical intellectual circles. The theatre as it exists is such a mockery at life's truth, art and human intelligence, that to demand the creation of a special class theatre seems an uncalled for and therefore damaging division of forces. An adequate answer to this superficially convincing objection would involve an analysis of the class-psychology expressing the class position in society of the various factors to the process of wealth creation. While this may be a thankful task in itself—since the work of drawing the line of demarcation between the social classes in the realm of self-expression has hardly begun in the United States—the approach to the theatre question may be purely practical. The workingman does not go to the existing theatre. The most advanced and class-conscious workers who, in their cultural hunger, sometimes invade the private commercial theatre, are thoroughly disgusted with its fare, but then they are a very small fraction of the working class. The mass of workers goes to cheap vaudeville houses or to the cinema, but they are dead to the call of the "legitimate stage!" The question reduces itself to this: Is it possible to create in a large industrial center a theatre which, while gratifying the thinking elements of the mill and shop, would irresistibly draw the rank and file of the working class, thus opening before them a world of new experiences?

We answer the question in the affirmative ("we" embraces here a group of educators doing cultural work among the masses). We proceed from the assumption that while the advanced workers despise the existing theatre for its commercialism, its mawkish pseudo-realism, its standardization, as well as for the lack of a content bearing significance for the working class spectator, the bulk of the workers disregard the theatre because they do not find in it anything of interest for themselves. To educate the working masses in the enjoyment of theatrical art is to give them a theatre in which they will find things attractive, absorbing, stirring, vital from their standpoint.

It is too easy to rest on the lazy assertion that the working masses have, not yet grown to respond to theatrical art. As a matter of fact, there isn't a mass in the world that is incapable of enjoying theatrical art. The enjoyment of the theatre is widespread and primitive. The basic demand for it is universal. This demand is at present being satisfied by substitutes either, poisonous or silly. We propose that a theatre be created which, applying art means, would find a way to the inmost soul of the working masses.

We do not blame the average worker for not heeding the theatres that exist. Of course, we are fully aware of the existence of "good" plays: those of Shakespeare for instance, once in a while, or those of Shaw, or some other "highbrow" author. But aside from the fact that a man of the masses cannot thrive long on such "heavy" menu (can we?) one must not forget that such performances are only oases in the midst of a vast theatrical desert all full of the sands of little incidents in the life of the propertied classes, presented in a polished conventionalized fashion for the after-dinner entertainment of the same propertied classes, or strewn with the bones of "high" tragedy mostly of an unreal and therefore unconvincing nature. Why should the structural iron workers be interested in the fact that a society lady is craving for a male friend to drink tea with while her husband is in his business office? Why should the bricklayer shed tears over the fate of a great bootlegger and master-burglar losing both his fortune and the aristocratic girl he loves? What share can my neighbor, Jack the locksmith, have in the plight of the duchess who is wearing a paste diadem while her genuine jewels are in the pawnshop? What have my friends, the cloak, suit and skirtmakers, to do with this idle, empty, sated and unimaginative world of tailored gentlemen and perfumed ladies whose lives pass in peanut emotions and flat pleasures.

Now, my neighbor Jack is by no means stupid. He is an alert fellow of about thirty-eight. He is a union member of long standing and loves to tell about strikes of former years. He has an instinctive dislike for the "boss," the "trust" and the "politician," though you would not class him among the conscious workers. He is of a rather mocking bent of mind, and when one of the female middle-class inhabitants of the neighborhood passes by his shop window, he puckers his face into a malicious grimace. He is not a reader of books or papers, but he loves to talk to his shop mates, and is of a highly companionable nature. He is keen on "stories," "yarns," adventure, and this is what draws him to the "movies," which he has sense enough to consider of no importance. Can we not draw this Jack and a hundred thousand other Jacks and Maries and Sadies, more or less advanced, into a theatre which would both hold their attention and elevate them to a higher plane of mental life?

All depends upon what the theatre would offer: 1.—The first prerequisite is a theatre pulsating with the realities of life surrounding the worker, a theatre bold enough to look America in the face. It is characteristic of bourgeois art to shun cruel and crude realities, to gloss over conflicts. The

theatre as it exists is therefore worlds apart from the robust colorful countenance of life. The theatre is the shadow of a ghost either of emotion or adventure. A workers' theatre must throb with the full and deep heart-beat of the world we live in, the country we are building, the historic epoch we are traversing.

Lazy objection will say: "Ah, you want a theatre of propaganda." We will reply with Lunacharsky: "God save us from a play which is a strike bulletin in five acts." We do not want a theatre which makes direct propaganda for this or that "cause." We do want a theatre that will make the worker a broader and more humane man and thereby enable him to be a better member of his class. We do not want propaganda, but we do not want shutting out everything that is not "love" or "sex appeal" among the bourgeoisie or its intellectual adjunct. We want to see a world which also includes the working masses, a world in which Gary, Ind., Lawrence, Mass., and Passaic, N. J., will take their legitimate place. We want a theatre that will discover America, its present big industrial heart, its rural toilers all over the land, its grandiose past (Westward! discovering and conquering a continent!) back to its origins in a dramatic, revolutionary mass upheaval. We wish America portrayed in a new theatre—America, beautiful and hideous, sweating and seeing visions, mean and full of enormous spiritual possibilities—and we want the toiler to occupy in that America the place that is his in the scheme of things.

2.—A second prerequisite is to present all this in a manner that will be comprehensible to the masses. The bourgeois theatre does not know simplicity. The bourgeois theatre is making up in elaborate phraseology what it misses in contents. The workers' theatre must proceed from the assumption that there is nothing in the life of human beings that cannot be made accessible to the masses. We do not propose to sacrifice art to popularity. We propose to return art to the dignity of simplicity and truth. By giving to the masses such pieces as dwell upon things close to the heart of the masses, and by remaining truly artistic, i. e., finding a form adequate to the material, we can attract hundreds of thousands, nay, millions, who at present feed on atrocious trash.

The question of the playwright for this new kind of drama presents the least difficulty, inasmuch as the theatre actually molds the dramatist, and the economic law of supply and demand is particularly applicable to the theatre realm, where there is an overproduction of playwrights. Given an actual demand, the new play will soon make its appearance.

(Continued next week)

The Baseball Business

By WALT CARMON

Baseball is logically the Great American Game. There's good money in it. Who'll win the pennant this year? The owners



of the leading clubs in the American and National Leagues. The profit will be handsome. The attendance at the ball parks during the year will increase with a winning team. The World Series is a little gold mine. Last year's seven games had an attendance of 328,051 fans who paid a total admission of \$1,207,864. That's money. Baseball is no small cock-roach business!

BEING a business, professional baseball is run by "business ethics." This does not mean that pro baseball is necessarily crooked. It does get badly bent. In fact, gambling and general dishonesty have been part of baseball since its birth. From 1843, when the Washington Club of New York first organized a baseball team, until 1867, the game rapidly gained in popularity. But at the same time its bad features were already evident. One authority tells us: "In spite of its popularity the game acquired certain undesirable adjuncts. The betting and pool-selling evils became prominent and before long the game was in thoro disrepute. It was not only generally believed that matches were not played on their merits, but it was known the players themselves were not above selling contests. At that time many of the journals of the day foretold the speedy downfall of the sport."

That was over 60 years ago. Today we have bigger and better gamblers. The scandal of a few months ago and the scandal of the "Black Sox" of 1919, got more attention from the average worker than the scandal of Nicaragua or the scandal of American interference in China.

THE National League was organized in 1876. In 1900 the American League was born. Today hundreds of professional and semi-pro organizations dot the country. Baseball is a flourishing business

paying generous dividends. Recently the owners of the franchise of the New York Club refused an offer of 5 million for their interest. Babe Ruth (who lends his name to prison-made goods despite the protests of organized labor) is paid a salary of \$210,000 for three years—greater than that received by the president of the United States. Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker, each will draw over \$50,000 for this season in which they will likely play less than a hundred games.

Being a big business now, baseball is put on a big business basis. Labor-hating Judge Landis is guiding its destiny. The ball parks are scab built and scab operated. Judge Landis, whose salary has just been raised to \$65,000 a year, will see that they continue that way. Rowdism on the playing field is being ruled out—it's bad business. The newspapers speak of the higher plane on which the game is run today. This year 75 college men are in the big leagues. As a mark of its higher intellectual plane (and higher admission prices)



the newspapers tell us of a roughneck who quit a team, because, unlike in the old days, he could not borrow a chew of tobacco from any of his teammates! Baseball has become a high-priced, high-paying, high-toned business indeed. It is skillfully advertised. It is cleverly kept before the public and is now as securely established a commercial product as a Ford or Wrigley's chewing gum.

BASEBALL is rightly called the National Game. It is thoroughly woven into American life. The American youth plays it on the streets and in the schools. The boy who doesn't know who discovered America can tell you who led the American League. The man in the shop who does not know the name of the president, knows the names of all the leading major league ball players. High schools with

good baseball teams attract pupils. The colleges that graduate successful major league ball players are regarded as real seats of learning.

Patriotic exercises at ball games on numerous occasions make baseball mighty good for the government and the politicians. So well has it worked in America, that in the imperialist invasion of our neighbors, the baseball bat has followed the bayonet and the bible. In the Philippines, Panama, Mexico and Cuba, baseball is supplanting bull-fighting. Cubans have become so proficient at the game, a number of leading major leaguers are from Cuba. The centuries-wise old church also knows the value of baseball. Church leagues are a feature of baseball interest in all cities.

IF organized labor has overlooked baseball, the boss has not. Every factory, where welfare fares well in lowering wages, has its ball club. A spirit is built up to support "our boys." A "family spirit" that breeds loyalty to the boss is bred thru the workers' interest in the sport. Wage slaves turn out in thousands (on their own time) on Saturday afternoons and Sundays to cheer for "our team." "Our team" helps us to forget our wages and our hours. Every city has its industrial leagues. Professional and semi-pro players are put on soft jobs so they can add to the glory of the company club. Baseball is good for the boss.

It's high time for organized labor to make baseball good for the workers. After all, it's a great game. Thousands play it, read about it and speak of it daily. Interest in the game, participation in the sport, these can be used to stimulate interest in the problems of labor. Labor leagues can be organized among workers' sports clubs. Control of the bosses' teams can be secured to ally them with workers' sports organizations. The interest of workers can be secured to support their own sports to the benefit of labor. Until now baseball has been the monopoly of the enemies of labor. The recent organization of a Workers' National Sports Alliance, involving thousands of workers, is a good first step to break this anti-labor sports monopoly. It is worthy of labor's support.

As to professional baseball—who will win the pennant this year? Ask me another. The answer is—baseball business.

On the Screen

THE METROPOLIS.

Don't let anybody blurb you into believing "The Metropolis" is the greatest blah-blah that ever flickered. That's a lot of hokey. And so is most of the picture. But don't let anybody keep you away from it. It's worth a six-bit investment to see the settings, photography, imagination and artistry in the picture.

"The Metropolis" is not up to some other German pictures we have seen. It fizzles in the story it tells, in sequence and in artistic honesty. It only proves once again that all is not art that glitters in Europe. The story is "R. U. R." done over, de-vitalized and revamped to be less annoying to those who might get worried about revolution.

The background of "The Metropolis" is the future machine age. A giant intellect runs a society in whose cities workers live underground, mere cogs whose lives are broken in pulling levers and guarding machines. An upper super-class enjoys the product of their labor. Things go on exploitingly until a female bible-banger, in the catacombs of the city, teaches the ideas of Christ which have been long forgotten. The son of the Giant Brain who runs the city falls in love with this future Aimee McPherson and when the slave workers revolt, they jointly save the machine civilization and bring about the unity of Brain and Brawn when the Giant Intellect shakes hands with a foreman and actually admits workers are human beings. After which, we are led to believe, Capital and Labor live happy ever after. That's the kind of a mulligan this turned out to be!

However, despite the story, the producers in touching the subject, could not avoid its dynamite. The mechanized workers, the system that crushes their lives, the uprising of the slaves, the machines—all this despite the fake of the story—give one a feeling of a great underlying force that must be uncomfortable to a hundred percent. One New York critic sensed this so keenly and went home so uncomfortable that he condemned the picture as a lot of working class propaganda! It isn't that by any means. But it is a good deal for six-bits. Much more, in fact, than we get in most of our movies. It's worth seeing because it offers something different from the ordinary run of pictures. It also has elements of things that workers will understand. There's little danger that a worker will be stuck on any of the molasses. It's too gooey.

In New York, "The Metropolis" is being shown at the Rialto.—W. C.

THRU DARKEST AFRICA.

In the last few years a new type of film has rightly gained in popularity. Pictures like "Nanook of the North," "Grass," "Moana," "The Gorilla Hunt," have brought to us primitive human and animal life still existent in far corners of the globe. The habits, customs and the struggle for existence of primitive peoples have been set before our eyes in all their interest and color. Different stages of civilization are vividly portrayed. The popularity of these films are bringing many more into existence for early showing and many more won't be too many.

"Thru Darkest Africa"—in search of the White rhinoceros, is not the best of these pictures. It is abominably sub-titled in circus fashion. Its straining after effect in bombastic wording is annoying and distracting from the interest of the African life the picture presents. However, even the titles can't kill the picture and the not as great in interest as preceding films of this type, "Thru Darkest Africa" is well worth seeing.

If you are in New York (at the Cameo Theatre, "The Salon of the Cinema"—isn't that a wow?) there's an added interest in the showing of Chaplin's old classic "Shoulder Arms," on the same bill. It's as funny as ever it was and worth the second once-over.

WHAT OUR COMRADE WOULD ASK.

Shall we mouth a few speeches and turn and forget?
Is it honor enough that his ashes shall lie
Where the Red Flag of Freedom triumphant is set
O'er the walls of the Kremlin and streaming the sky?

Nay, not to our comrade the pomp of a grave,
The roaring of cannon, the rolling of drum,
The Red Flags of mourning, half-masted that wave
As he passes from battle to lie in the tomb.

Are honor if only reflection they be
Of the militant courage of them who acclaim,
In the every day battle of slaves to be free,
The strength and devotion that's linked with his name.

So speak of him proudly, and lay him low sadly,
And turn from his ashes to finish the task
Of upbuilding the party he suffered for gladly—
'Tis all of the honor he ever would ask!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued From Page 1)

the best training ground for citizenship in that it does not train residents for participation in government." Which means in frank language that life in a mill village is slavery for the workers, and nothing short of it. But these conditions are still waiting for an organizing campaign to bring the workers into the unions and to enable them to fight successfully against this regime of slavery.

THE sinister angle in this move of the southern churchmen is the attempt to induce the employers to organize company unions and by this to forestall the coming of real, genuine unionism into the southern mills. These churchmen complain of "the general absence of labor representation in the factories" and innocently advance the idea that "it would be helpful and desirable for employers to have a proper share in making and enforcing the regulations by which industrial plants are controlled."

UNDOUBTEDLY, the first real attempt at unionization of the south will make the employers very susceptible to the plea for company unions. And it is reasonably certain that the trade union reactionaries will seize upon such an opportunity to "cooperate" with the bosses to prevent the establishment of real unions by planting instead some acceptable to them modification of company unionism. But the workers must not be fooled by any such proposition. They must fight for the thing that they need, namely, militant unions to fight the employers and protect the workers.

IT is very essential that the nature of the developing struggle of the miners be clearly understood. Hesitation in prosecuting the fight, confused notions as to its scope, will only weaken the strikers and strengthen their enemies. The strike must be made a national bituminous strike. Only in a national strike can the miners bring all the resources of their power to bear in the struggle, and win the strike. Any lack of determination to extend the strike its full length, any hesitation in making the tie-up complete in the entire bituminous coal industry may prove fatal for the outcome of the strike. This angle of the situation no miner should lose sight of for a single moment. The slogan of the progressive and left wing elements in the miners' union must be made a reality. A NATIONAL BITUMINOUS STRIKE FOR A NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

FOR the successful outcome of the strike it is of decisive importance that the unorganized coal fields be struck as quickly and fully as possible. The coal barons and the capitalists generally are placing all their hopes on an uninterrupted supply of coal from these fields. The miners, too, must centre their attention on this point. All the resources of the union must therefore be concentrated on bringing out on strike the unorganized miners.

ANOTHER essential to be remembered is that the fate of the entire labor movement of America is bound up with the struggle of the miners. This will be a difficult struggle requiring the utmost concentration of effort. And it is a struggle that must and will be won if the American labor movement stands by the miners and does its full duty. The cause of the miners is the cause of the entire working class of the United States.

IN this struggle the miners will meet the combined opposition of employers and government assisted by hesitation and sabotage from the reactionary bureaucrats in the union. The government strike-breaker is sure to be on the job, as ever, to crush the resistance of the workers. But there is nothing insurmountable in the combined power of the capitalists and the government if the labor movement presents a united front in support of the miners and if the struggle is prosecuted with the necessary degree of determination and political understanding.

POLITICAL consciousness, an understanding of the role of capitalist governments in the class struggle, and readiness to engage in political struggle—these are the things that the miners will meet and will develop in the conflict. The movement for a Labor Party will thus receive added impetus. The struggle for the nationalization of the mines will be given more practical content and the labor movement as a whole is likely to make a considerable step forward in the direction of more class consciousness and more militancy.

THEY TALK OF LOVE.

They talk of love who never know
The suffering, the tears, the woe
Of them the dark earth falls upon
From hopeless dawn to hopeless dawn.
Of them the searing gas consumes
And seal alive in dripping tombs,
Or speak of love who do not care
What price is paid a millionaire!

—HENRY GEORGE WEISS.



MICRO-MOVIES:—Science is founding a new Hollywood under the lens of the microscope where the movie stars are all bacteria, living body cells, and red and white blood corpuscles, and their dramas are enacted not under the movie camera but under the micro-movie camera.

Many of the actions that take place in the microscopic realm are so slow that the changes cannot be observed by the eye. The micro-movie camera, however, can be set to take one picture through the microscope every five minutes, and the film can then be exhibited at ordinary speed (16 pictures per second). Under such conditions a change which takes place in the course of five minutes would be seen on the screen in about four seconds. This is exactly the reverse of the familiar "slow motion" picture where the pictures are photographed much faster than usual and then also run off at ordinary speed.

The camera can be adjusted for any speed of photography from one picture in five minutes to twenty pictures per second. The proper speed to be used depends partly upon the magnification employed. The method is already giving excellent results in the microscopic study of living processes.

DOUBLE STARS:—Many stars which seem to have nothing extraordinary about them when observed by the naked eye, are seen to be twins when looked at through a field glass or telescope. Sometimes the companion star is much smaller than the other so that it cannot be seen without the telescope; sometimes both twins are of equal size but are so close together that they appear as one to the unaided eye. Not all double stars are true doubles. Some are only "optical doubles", that is, the second star merely happens to be almost in exactly the same direction from us as the first star, but possibly billions of miles behind it and in reality has no direct relationship to it whatever. True doubles are actually real companions close to each other and revolving about the same center.

THE PARASITIC MALE:—Here's a little fish story. The female "angler fish" gets its name from the fact that it lives by fishing. A part of the fin on the back of the fish extends into a line with a little bulb on the end that acts as bait. But the male's method of getting food is stranger yet. The female is about four feet long—the male just four inches! The male while still quite young, takes a grip on the under side of the female with its jaw. The contact sets up a local change in the female, resulting in the extension of a number of blood vessels directly into the body of the male. The male need now no longer worry about a source of food, or even about eating at all. From now on he gets his food in just the same way as the young of a mammal do before birth—direct transfer of blood through connected blood-vessels. "He has now become a mere degenerate. His only mission in life is to fertilize the eggs". Those who have seen the film "Stark Love" may find the situation not absolutely unparalleled.

IN MEMORY OF SUN YAT SEN.

Out of the Morning Land
His voice went, and his hand
Touched flame about him, and a shout that rent
The flaccid shadows and brokers' battle-ment:
"Give over, give over, give over!
"I am the poor man's lover,
"I am the poor man's penny,
"Let him use me, there will be many
"To follow the furrow I've broken,
"To follow my death for a token.
"O, we who have life for a gift,
"Are we at ease to sift
"Our singing pain,
"Sun-swinging through the rain?
"Until the warders of the last release
"Blow seaward all the fog, shall no man cease!
"Until I, the poor man's lover,
"Have driven death to cover!"
And those who went the way of Sun Yat Sen
Had faith, and knew that love would come again.

—MARTIN FEINSTEIN.

The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

THEY SAY — WE SAY

By IMA PIONEER.

Capitalist (bosses) newspapers say that the bad Chinese are chasing the good foreign bosses and missionaries out of China.

We say that China belongs to the Chinese people and they have a perfect right to kick out all those who have oppressed them through religion and trade for many years.

Boy Scouts say that the Ruthenberg Young Comrade Drive will be a failure.

We, the children of the working class, say that the Boy Scouts don't know what they are talking about, and we're going to prove it by getting all our friends and classmates to subscribe to this drive.

OUR LETTER BOX

THAT'S THE SPIRIT!

Dear Comrades: Here is something that happened in our school. Two weeks before Washington's birthday our teacher said, "Let's give a play." All the children said, "All right." Then she said to me, "Catherine, will you be Bessie Ross sewing the first flag?" I said I would do no such thing because Washington was NOT our hero. But then she put some other girl in my place, but I didn't care.

Your comrade,

KATHERINE NAGY.

LIKE WASHINGTON DID.

Dear Comrades: In school, teacher always says that Washington was a brave and honest man. His men drove out the French, Germans and English. In those days America wanted to rule itself.

Now there is a man in China that wants to do the same thing as Washington did. He wanted to drive out the foreign people from China. The Chinese want to rule their own country. The rich people are sending soldiers to China to stop her from sending out the foreigners. The rich bosses are the ones China wants to kick out of her country.

I think the soldiers that got to China to fight are bad men. Now the United States captured a city in China and are cutting the workers' heads off. These workers are something like Lenin and other great heroes. They want to free their country and do as they please.

Comradely yours,

YOLAN ENYEDY.

The Preacher Should Go To Work.

Dear Comrade: We live near a church. The preacher he goes from house to house. He tries to get lots of members. But he cannot do it. One time he went to one house and asked a man if he believes in God. The man said, no. Then the preacher kneeled down by the man and prayed three hours. Then the preacher asked the man if he believes in God. The man said, "How can I believe in God, if there isn't any." Then the preacher got angry and went home. But the preacher is afraid to come to our place because he knows we would not go. They have meetings every day in a month. The preacher hollers so loud that you could hear him about a half a mile away. He just scares the people, they begin to cry and pray. The people are crazy and bring him money. If the people would be smart enough they would not bring the money to the church and the preacher would have to go to work just the same as the workers and farmers do. I wish the preachers would be chased out of here or go to work, so they would make a labor school instead of a church. I am also going to try to get some new subscribers to the Young Comrade. —ANDY SENETA.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Before Comrade Ruthenberg died he said "Let's Fight On!" We, the children of the workers, will carry out Comrade Ruthenberg's instructions by getting subs for the Young Comrade. All subs should be sent to the Pioneer Editorial Committee, 33 East First Street, New York City.

Enclosed find 25 cents for 1/2 year subscription.
Enclosed find 50 cents for 1 year subscription.

Send to.

Name

Street

City State Age

Issued Every Month.

OUR LEADER

By TROTSKY—Brownsville Pioneer.

Dear Comrade Ruthenberg why did you leave us
To fight that battle by ourselves, alone?
It can't be true, the ranks they need your guidance,
They need your help to bring that ideal home,
They need your wisdom to help roll that boulder
Of brotherhood united in the strife
Against a class that murders and oppresses
The workers who are fighting for their lives.

2.

You gave your life for freedom's cause
And we? We mourn our heavy loss.
As a Bolshevik you died
And as a Communist you cried
Comrades, FIGHT ON, you'll win!
Yes, we'll fight on, we'll fight
We'll work and strive and labor till we win,
We'll carry out the work you've started
The work you left off, we'll begin!

BAT-LING JOHNNY RED



I'm a Pioneer and my name is
Johnny Red;
I love to bat the bosses right on
the head.

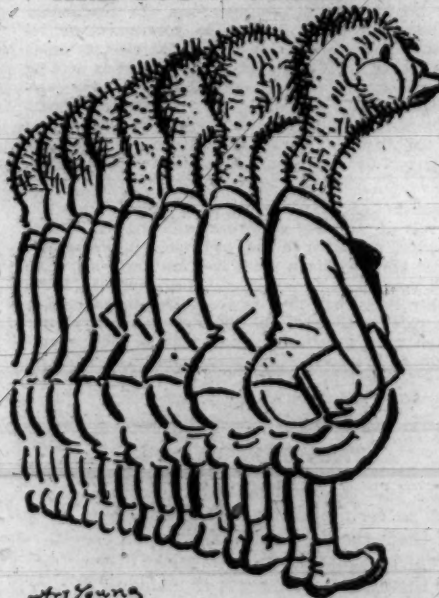
Capitalists and Workers' Children.

By JOSEPHINE DARGIS.

The workers make a living for the capitalists. But the capitalists pay no attention to the workers. Once I saw on the street a nice limousine with a chauffeur. In the car there was a beautiful dog looking out of the window. Out on the street was a forlorn boy with ragged clothes, shivering with cold selling papers. He looked at the limousine with a sad face saying to himself, "I wish I had a dog's life."

What's the truth about capitalists? We workers make the millions for the capitalists. They give the money for building churches, and bet thousands of dollars to see boxing. Compare the workers' children to the rich. The workers' child has for lunch only hard bread and butter. The rich have all kinds of dainties. Do they give the poor children anything? NO! When the poor children grow up they again make millions for those capitalists.

ARE YOU A GOSLING?



A "Gosling" is a boy or a girl who believes everything that the teacher says, and who wants to join the boy or girl scouts. Don't be a Gosling, be a PIONEER.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle Number 7 is PIONEERS. Here are the names of those who answered the puzzle correctly:

Vera Rosinsky, N. Y. C.; Edith Feferholz, N. Y. C.; Esther Borenstein, N. Y. C.; Henry Samek, Clifton, N. J.; Milton Relin, Rochester, N. Y.; Helge Ross, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, N. Y. C.; Abraham Israelite, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving Klein, Stamford, Conn.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 6.

Emil Bytwell, Cicero, N. Y.; Rose Horowitz, Rochester, N. Y.; William Gorelick, New York City; Leo Goldman, New York City; Bennie Caruso, Chicago, Ill.; John Bobinee, Dayton, Ohio; Heintz Silver, Phila., Pa.; No Name, Detroit, Mich.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 5.

Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE

NO. 8

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are each letter in the puzzle stands for the letter before it in the alphabet. For instance B in the puzzle stands for A, S in the puzzle stands for R, in the answer. Let's see you get this one.

XF UIF DIJMESFO PG UIF
XPSLEST XJMM GPMMPX PVS
MEBEFS DPNSBEF SVUICOFBSH
BOE GJHIU PO CZ KPJOJOH
UIF ZPVHO QJOFFST

Send your answers to the Pioneer Editorial Committee, c/o Young Comrade Section, 33 East First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

A WORKER'S LULLABY.

By ELIZABETH TOTH.

Go to sleep my baby,
Don't you weep nor wail
Coolidge is in the White House,
Papa's in the jail.
Mama's on the picket line
Fighting for you and me,
And everybody's fighting
For the workers' U-N-I-T-Y.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

He considered for a moment, then cried happily, "Now I know, Hannah is just the right one for you. How could I forget her? Of course, she has a little boy."

"I don't want him," the daughter interrupted. "My dear little son must not play with a dirty Negro child. You can keep Hannah's son here."

"You are a good mother, my beloved child," said the rich man, moved. "You always think of your son. Good, Benjamin shall remain here and when you go back to the city tomorrow, I will give you Hannah to take along. I will immediately tell the overseer, so that he may tell her to be ready."

And the rich man called a servant and bade him bring the overseer.

Ah, what a sad night that was in the little hut of the Negroes. Poor Hannah hugged her little son close in her arms and cried as though her heart would break. Her husband Tom gazed at her with worried eyes and was so miserable that he could not say a word. Hannah kept looking anxiously toward the little window, trembling with the fear of seeing the first ray of light that meant that day was near, when she would leave her loved ones.

The little grey dog seemed to understand the grief of his friends, he nestled quite close to Hannah's coat, looking up at them with loving, clever eyes. Then Hannah cried loudly, "If they sell you, too, Tom, what will become of our poor child?" The little dog laid his paw on little Benjamin as though to say, "Don't fear, poor mother, I will take care of him."

Hannah noticed this, sobbingly patted the shaggy head of the dog, and said to him, "Guard my little boy, you good dog. We are all as helpless and deserted as you."

The following morning, poor Hannah, weeping bitterly, rode off with the young woman. Her family was not allowed to see her off, for Tom had to work in the field and Benjamin, like all the slaves was forbidden to come near the house of the rich man.

(To Be Continued)

DRAMA

The Revolutionary Motif in "Fiesta"

By ABEN KANDEL

Virtually all of the material for "Fiesta," the drama of Mexico by Michael Gold, which opens at the 52nd Street Theatre, Wednesday, April 6, was obtained by the author during a roving trip through that turbulent country. Because he wove his pattern from the threads of the life around him, he retained so completely the color and texture of peon strivings and aspirations, and produced a naturalistic work of creative art. And through it runs a revolutionary motif, for he not only witnessed, but participated in the dawn of a new Mexico.

"I came into the country," said Gold, "during that transitional period between the rule of Carranza and Calles. The agrarian party was just beginning to show its strength. The peon was awakening. It was a tremendously interesting period in the history of Mexico. Peons, who for centuries had been no better than serfs, subjected to the tyranny of feudal barons, were just beginning to grow conscious of their rights and their power, were beginning to throw off the yoke which had kept them in poverty and ignorance for so long.

"This was not an easy thing to depict for the movement was not as clear, as a statement of it makes it seem. Leaders sprang up, would-be liberators of their people, some sincere and honestly motivated, full of the new idealism. But organizing the masses was not a simple thing to do.

"In Don Enrique, a character from "Fiesta," I try to show a little of Carranza, a leader and idealist, but confused by the conflict around him. Actuated by the finest of motives, he finds himself impeded by peon lethargy, ignorance, inability to grasp yet, this force of liberation.

"In his brother, a contrasted type, we have the feudal baron of Mexico, a petty tyrant, utterly selfish in all his motives, living only to gratify his own senses. He has no regard at all for peons, believing that they are not better than cattle, and no more likely to progress.

"In Chato, the young peon, I try to embody the hope of the new Mexico. He represents the awakening serf, the worker who glimpses the hope of the future, the chance for a better, freer life, for the rights that accrue to every individual, and for the end of these centuries of tyrannical rule.

"In the other characters, the ranch foreman, the sheriff, the judge, Guadalupe and the other peon women, I try to show the effects of this slowly moving revolution, and its influence upon their lives.

"The Mexican peons were very much like the Russian peasants before the revolution. In some sections, they still ploughed in primitive fashion, just a stick driven by oxen. But the peons have a kindness about them that is very beautiful. They are elaborately courteous to each other, bowing, smiling, considerate, even in rags.

"Their love life was natural and casual, and in fact, marriage became popular, only after the Catholic Church reduced its marriage ceremony fees.

"Of course, the peons have been gaining in strength and organization, until to-day they constitute the strongest union of Mexico."

"Glamor," an English war play, by Hugh Stanislas Stange, is being placed in rehearsal by A. H. Woods and Al Lewis. Miriam Hopkins and Ralph Morgan will have the leading roles.

Francis Edwards Farago, author of the expressionistic drama "Pinwheel," has completed the libretto of an operetta based on the life of Lucretia Borgia. "I'm the Duchess," which H. H. Frazee will produce in the autumn with Grace La Rue as the star, Edmund Eliscu provided the lyrics and Eugene Burton the music.

New Lyric Bill at the Neighborhood Tuesday

The Neighborhood Playhouse will open its fifth production of the season, a bill of Lyric Drame, next Tuesday evening.

The program includes: A Commedia Dell'Arte, a broad comedy which was improvised and presented by Martinelli and his Italian comedians in 1689 and now re-enacted by the Neighborhood Playhouse Players. Amelia Defries, translated it into English and Ann MacDonald made the acting version. The music, arranged by Howard Barlow, is selected from composers of that period including D. and A. Scarlatti, Pergolesi and Paisiello.

Hungarian Folk Scenes arranged to the music of Bela Bartok's Dance Suite.

Dance designs for "The White Peacock" and Tone Pictures—two compositions of the American composer, Charles T. Griffes. The entire production is directed by Irene Lewison.

The players include: Albert Carroll, Otto Hulcius, Lily Lubell, Marc Loebell, Ian MacLaren, Dorothy Sands, Blanche Talmud and Paula Trueman, George Heller, Selma Leigh, La Ferne Ellsworth and Sol Friedman.

Civic Repertory Theatre Planning Tour in May

Eva Le Gallienne and her Civic Repertory Players will make a five weeks' tour at the conclusion of the season, at the 14th Street Theatre, opening in Washington, May 9. The tour will also include Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. The company will offer three of the current season's plays, "The Cradle Song," "La Lacondiera" and "Three Sisters." A fourth play, perhaps "The Master Builder," is being considered.

Upon completion of the road tour the company will disband until next September, when it will resume at the 14th Street Playhouse.

Screen Notes

Universal is presenting a new production, "The Fourth Commandment," at Moss' Colony Theatre. This was written by Emilie Johnson, and the cast is headed by Mary Carr, Belle Bennett, Robert Agnew and Leigh Willard. A new Vitaphone program includes Mme. Schumann-Heink, who will be seen and heard for the first time.

"What Price Glory," the William Fox picturization of the noted stage play, celebrates its 250th performance at the Sam H. Harris Theatre Monday.

"Till of The Soil," a new French film, is the current screen feature at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

"The Price of Honor," based on Dorothy Howell's story will have its premiere at Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday. Dorothy Revier, Malcolm McGregor, William V. Mong and Gustav von Seyffertitz handle the chief roles.

"Monte Cristo," Dumas' famous novel, will be shown on the Cameo screen beginning this Sunday. The part of the Count is played by John Gilbert.

The Metro's production, "Tell it to the Marines" will be the screen feature at the Capitol, beginning today. Lon Chaney, William Haines and Eleanor Boardman play the leads.

The Hippodrome will show next week "The Monkey Talks." Olive Bordon and Jacques Lerner are starred in the production.

MUSIC

Rochester Opera Company at The Guild Theatre, Next Week

Under the sponsorship of Eastman Theatre and the Eastman School of Music, and with the co-operation of the Theatre Guild, the Rochester American Opera Company opens a week's engagement at the Guild Theatre, presenting eight performances of opera in English.

The performances will be conducted by Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra and Emanuel Balaban.

The schedule of performances and casts of principals follows: "The Abduction From the Seraglio," by Mozart, Monday and Thursday evenings and Saturday matinee, Ethel Codd, Mary Silveira, George Fleming Houston, Albert Newcomb, Charles Hedley and Mark Daniels.

"Madame Butterfly," by Puccini, Tuesday and Saturday evenings and Thursday matinee. Cecile Sherman, Helen Oelheim, Hedley, Allan Burt, Marion Howard, Norval Brelos.

"Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Silveira, Codd, Daniels, Houston, Sherman.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

"Tristan and Isolde" will open the last week but one of the Metropolitan season next Monday with Easton, Branzell and Kirchhoff, Whitehill.

Other operas of the week: "Boheme," Tuesday evening with Bori, Guilford and Gigli, Scotti. "The Bartered Bride" and "La Giara" on Wednesday evening, the former sung by Mueller, Hunter and Laubenthal, Bohnen, the latter with Miss Galli and Bonfiglio, Berger.

"Pelleas et Melisande," Thursday evening with Bori, Howard and Johnson, Whitehill.

"Die Meistersinger," Friday evening with Mueller and Laubenthal, Bohnen.

"Mignon," Saturday matinee with Bori, Talley and Gigli, Rotherier.

"L'Africana," Saturday night with Easton, Morgana and Chamlee, DeLuca.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

With a performance of Brahms' Requiem at the Metropolitan Opera House this Sunday afternoon, the Philharmonic Orchestra concludes its eighty-fifth season. Wilhelm Furtwaengler will conduct the Requiem, and the soloists will be Louise Lerch, soprano of the Metropolitan and Fraser Gange, baritone. The recently organized Choral Symphony Society will provide the choral ensemble.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

This week will bring to a close Walter Damrosch's long career as conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. It winds up a forty-two year leadership of the orchestra which was founded by his father, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, in 1878. Damrosch will appear next season as guest conductor. He will also continue to direct the Children's and Young People's concerts.

Damrosch will conduct this Sunday afternoon at Mecca Auditorium. Robert Goldsand, Viennese pianist, will be the soloist. The program: Symphony in D Minor, Cesar Frank; Hungarian Fantasy for Piano with Orchestra, Liszt; Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis, Vaughan Williams; Catalonia, Albeniz.

A concert performance of "Cottendammerung" will be given next Thursday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The soloists include Florence Austral, Rudolf Laubenthal, Frederick Baer,

RUTH ST. DENIS



Will present a program of Oriental dances Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Carnegie Hall.

Frederic Patton, Gitla Erstinn, Clafel Banks and Viola Silva.

The season will close with two performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with soloists and a chorus of three hundred, Friday evening in Carnegie Hall and next Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium.

Music Notes

Marguerite d'Alvarez, Peruvian contralto, will give the last of this season's artists' recitals of the People's Symphony Artists' course tonight at the Washington Irving High School. The program includes numbers by Schindler, Hageman, Martin, Bizet and Duparc.

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and their Denishawn Dancers will give four dance recitals at Carnegie Hall next week, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee. The program will be specially featured with dances of the Orient, including dances of Java, Burma, China, Japan and India.

Maxim Schapiro, Russian pianist, will appear in a recital Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall, playing a program of Bach, Schumann, Medtner, Prokofieff, Scriabin and Chopin.

Rena Pfiffer, soprano of the Vienna Opera, will make her debut Monday evening at Aeolian Hall.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

N. Y. SYMPHONY

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Mecca Auditorium, Tomorrow Aft. at 3
Mecca Box Office open 11 A.M. tomorrow
SOLOIST ROBERT GOLDSAND
FRANK, Symphony in D minor;
LISZT, Hungarian Fantasy; VAUGHAN
WILLIAMS, Fantasia for String Or-
chestra; ALBENIZ, Catalonia.
Mr. Goldsand uses the Knabe Piano.
Tickets at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57 St.,
Room 1001. GEORGE ENGLER, Mgr.
(Steinway Piano.)

PHILHARMONIC

FURTWAENGLER, Conductor
Last Concert of Season
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THIS SUN. AFTERNOON at 3:00
with Choral Symphony Society
of New York (225 voices)
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

CARNEGIE HALL
April 4-5-6, Evgs. at 8:30
Matinee Wed., April 6, at 2:30

RUTH ST. DENIS
TED SHAWN
and their
DENISHAWN DANCERS
Only New York Performances of Season
Seats 75c to \$2.50. NOW on Sale at
Carnegie Hall Box Office

DRAMA

A Tame Pussy

Grace George in "Legend of Leonora" Fills Theatre With Incense of Refinement

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN.

Middle class entertainment reaches a high water mark of genteel frothiness in Sir James Barrie's "Legend of Leonora," revived with Grace George at the Ritz Theatre. If you want to see this early Barrie play, be sure you wear your best clothes and your best diamonds. Your fingernails ought to be polished as highly as your shoes. Practice your laugh in advance, it mustn't be too loud. And take your Harvard accent with you, you'll need it. Grace George, whose husband, William Brady, spent a fortune to make her a star, is very refined. You must be refined too. The smell of refinement fills the Ritz like incense.

Leonora is a poor—I'll come back to that—lady with every conceivable charm. She is coy and bold, a coquette and a mother, a feminist and a flirt. She has murdered a man—very genteely, of course, by pushing him out of a train. He insisted on keeping the window open when her child had a cold.

Toothless Satire.

So Leonora is tried. The trial proves to be a toothless satire, a delicate, bloodless bit of spoofing. "Chicago" is also a play about a woman on trial for murder. But "Chicago" is a tiger clawing at the rotten meat of justice with hefty rips. "The Legend of Leonora" is a pussy cat playing with a ball of yarn. A tame pussy at that. The jury, the judge, the lawyers, the witnesses are all charmed by Leonora. Her friends try to lie for her, but she won't let them. And she goes scot free.

For a poor lady, Leonora has in the last act a surprisingly ritzy home with elegant furniture and a big garden and a life-size hobby horse for her children and vases and flowers and oil paintings. You wonder whose idea of poverty that is. Never mind, it's in keeping with the play: amusing, witty at times, playful, never rude, never penetrating, never disturbing. Everything in it is so nice, everything turns out so nice. You can watch it without wrinkling your clothes or mussing your hair. If you are good middle class, you can leave the theatre maudlin with love for the dear old world and everybody in it.

ALINE MAC MAHON



One of the principals in the new Jed Harris production "Spread Eagle," opening Monday night at the

Besides Fiaz Leiber who will play the principal role in Paul Green's new play, "The Field God," the cast includes Lillie Brayton, Ruth Mason, Adelaide Fitzallen, Clara Thropp, Ben Smith, Arthur Allen, Claudius Mintz, James Morton and Thomas Carnahan. Edwin R. Wolfe will present it on Broadway some time this month.

"Three Weeks," Elinor Glyn's famous good seller, will be set to music—the rumor goes on Broadway.

Karl Hajas, who adopted Tschalkowsky's music for the score of "Natja," produced two years ago at the Knickerbocker Theatre, is composing the score.

"The Circus Princess," operetta, by Emmerich Kalman, will have its premiere at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City on Monday. Following a short run in Philadelphia, the production will open on Broadway.

Some thirty players will take part in "Fiesta," the Michael Gold play of the Mexican revolution opening next Wednesday at the 52nd Street Theatre.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"SPREAD EAGLE," a drama, by George S. Brooks and Walter B. Lister, will be presented by Joe Harris Monday evening at the Martin Beck Theatre. The cast includes Fritz Williams, Osgood Perkins, Felix Krembs, Aline MacMahon, Donald Meek, Malcolm Duncan, Charles D. Brown, Allen Vincent and Brenda Bond.

TUESDAY

BILL OF LYRIC DRAMA, the fifth production of the season will open at the Neighborhood Playhouse Tuesday night.

WEDNESDAY

"FIESTA," a play of the Mexican revolution by Michael Gold, will be the next production of the New Playwright's Theatre, opening Wednesday night at the 52nd Street Theatre. The players include: Thomas Chalmers, Hortense Alden, Brandon Peters, Manart Kippen, Albert Perry, Mabel Montgomery and Peggy Allenby.

THURSDAY

"RAPID TRANSIT," by Lajos Egri, adapted from the Hungarian by Charles Recht, will open under the auspices of the Provincetown Players in association with Horace Liveright, at the Downtown Playhouse on Thursday evening. Joseph Macauley, Mary Fowler, Clarence Dedwent, Stephen Draper, William Challee and Richard Skinner head the cast.

"HEARTS ARE TRUMPS," a comedy from the French of Felix Gandera will be presented by Henry Baron at the Morosco Theatre on Thursday evening. The large cast is headed by Frank Morgan, Vivian Martin, Alice Fisher, Edward Douglas and C. H. Croker-King.

"BIG LAKE," a play of backwoods Oklahoma life by Lynn Riggs, the young poet, will be presented at the American Laboratory Theatre Thursday night. Stella Adler, Helen Coburn, Frank Burk and Grover Burgess are included in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

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AMERICAN ARTISTS SINGING OPERA IN ENGLISH
Mon. and Thurs. Evens., and Sat. Matinee: Mozart's "THE ABDUCTION FROM THE SERAGLIO." Tues. and Sat. Evens. and Thurs. Matinee: Puccini's "MADAME BUTTERFLY." Wed. and Friday Evenings: Mozart's "THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO."
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GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evens at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30

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WEEK OF APRIL 4

Mon. April 4....."Cradle Song" Thurs. Eve., April 7...."Cradle Song"
Tues. April 5....."La Locandiera" Friday Eve., April 8...."Inheritors"
Wed. Mat., April 6...."Cradle Song" Sat. Mat., April 9....."Inheritors"
Wed. Eve., April 6...."Inheritors" Sat. Eve., April 9...."Three Sisters"

OWING TO DEMAND Special Matinee "Cradle Song" THURS., APRIL 7

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Broadway Briefs

The Theatre Guild's production of Pirandello's "Right You Are If You Think You Are" will become a regular evening attraction beginning Monday evening April 11th, at the Garrick Theatre. "Mr. Pim Passes By" will open at the Garrick on April 18th and will alternate weekly with "Right You Are." "The Mystery Ship," now at the Garrick will move to the Comedy Theatre.

"Tangles," the musical version of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," will open out of town in a week or two and should reach Broadway early in May. J. P. T. Rossiter, the producer, is still searching for an improved title. The musi-

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WALLACK'S West 42nd Street.
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WALTER HAMPDEN
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cal piece is by Francis DeWitt, who is responsible for book and lyrics, and Robert Hood Bowers, who wrote the music.

"Pogrom," a new play by George A. Natanson and Arthur S. Ross, will open at the Bronx Opera House, Monday night. The play concerns the lives and difficulties of the Jews in Russia and the plot is laid in the city of Kiev. The cast includes: Howard Lang, Mathilde Baring, John Milton, Edwin Kasper, Cecile Cummings, Harlan E. Knight, Elizabeth Spencer, Thomas Waters and Bernard Pate.

Clara Clemens will begin a series of special morning and afternoon performances in "Joan of Arc" at the Edyth Totten Theatre on April 14.